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MARYLAND AT THE
JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL
EXPOSITION



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THE MARYLAND BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

REPORT
OF THE
**MARYLAND COMMISSION TO THE
JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL
EXPOSITION**

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
MARYLAND'S WORK AND
EXHIBITS

SUBMITTED TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND
SESSION OF 1908



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
1908

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PRESS OF
WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

By resolution of your honorable body adopted in the session of 1904, authority was given to the Governor to appoint a Commission of thirteen to submit to the General Assembly of 1906 suggestions as to the legislation necessary for Maryland's participation in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. This Commission recommended an appropriation of not less than \$100,000 and that the number of Commissioners be increased to twenty-five with an auxiliary Commission of five women. The General Assembly of 1906 adopted these recommendations with the exception that the appropriation was made \$65,000. This sum was much less than the appropriation of other States with which Maryland was in competition, but by careful expenditure and the cheerful coöperation of all, we were enabled to make a record for our State which was unsurpassed, if not unequaled. In addition to erecting, furnishing and maintaining a beautiful State Building out of the money allowed to us we gave from our resources \$5000 for an exhibit of horticulture and agriculture; \$500 for a geological exhibit and over \$2,000 for other exhibits and expenses of exhibits.

We have the honor to report to you that Maryland's part in every respect was signally successful and we are confident that great good has resulted to our State from this expenditure of the public money.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON,
Chairman of the Maryland Commission.

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MARYLAND COMMISSION TO THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD, *Governor of Maryland*

Commissioners

FREDERICK M. COLSTON, Baltimore, Chairman
CARTER LEE BOWIE, Collington, Vice-Chairman
LYNN R. MEEKINS, Baltimore, Secretary
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, Baltimore, Treasurer

HOPE H. BARROLL, Chestertown	J. MARTIN McNABB, Macton
OLIVER D. COLLINS, Snow Hill	SEYMOUR MANDELBAUM, Baltimore
CHARLES A. COUNCILMAN, Glyndon	JAMES W. OWENS, Annapolis
S. FRANK DASHIELL, Dame's Quarter	W. J. PRICE, Jr., Centerville
RICHARD S. DODSON, St. Michaels	JACOB ROHRBACK, Frederick
ALLAN FARQUHAR, Sandy Springs	JOHN P. SHANNON, Frostburg
REUBEN FOSTER, Baltimore	JOHN K. SHAW, Jr., Baltimore
WILLIAM W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Greensboro	T. HERBERT SHRIVER, Union Mills
JOHN H. JAMAR, Elkton	PALMER TENNANT, Hagerstown
DAVID G. MCINTOSH, Towson	GEORGE M. THOMAS, Charlotte Hall

JOHN WARFIELD, Baltimore

Honorary Commissioners

HON. MURRAY VANDIVER, Treasurer of Maryland
HON. GORDON T. ATKINSON, Comptroller of Maryland
J. WILLIAM BAUGHMAN, of Frederick

Auxiliary Committee

MRS. JOHN RIDGELY, of "Hampton," President	
MRS. JESSE TYSON, Cylburn, Treasurer	
MRS. HENRY W. ROGERS, Baltimore, Secretary	
MRS. ELIHU E. JACKSON, Salisbury	MRS. LLOYD LOWNDES, Cumberland

Host of the Maryland Building

J. WILLIAM BAUGHMAN, Honorary Commissioner, Frederick

Hostess of the Maryland Building

MISS MARY L. ROBBINS, Cumberland

Assistant Secretary

MISS EDITH STOWE

Architect of the Maryland Building

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, JR., Baltimore

Special Industrial Committee

J. HARRY TREGOE, Chairman

W. W. CATOR

JAMES PRESTON

E. K. PATTISON

Director of the Geological Exhibit

DR. WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARKE

Director of the Horticultural Exhibit

PROFESSOR THOMAS B. SYMONS

Director of the Oyster Exhibit

DR. CASWELL GRAVE

Director of the Historical Exhibit

GEORGE W. MCCREARY

Special Executive Historian

MRS. HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON



TWO VIEWS OF HOMEWOOD, FROM WHICH THE MARYLAND BUILDING WAS PLANNED

I.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, LAWS OF 1904.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Virginia has passed a joint resolution requesting the governor of that state to invite the coöperation and assistance of each and every other state in this Union, in order that each of them adopt the necessary measures to be suitably and appropriately represented at the Jamestown Exposition to be held in May, 1907; and,

WHEREAS, The governor of Maryland in transmitting to the General Assembly at the request of the governor of Virginia, the said joint resolution, has recommended the adoption of such measures as in its judgment may be deemed best to enable Maryland to be properly and appropriately represented at the said exposition; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to appoint a commission of thirteen representatives to represent the state of Maryland, and to attend the Jamestown Exposition on the shores of Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the thirteenth of May, 1907, which commission shall submit to the next General Assembly of Maryland such suggestions as to them may seem desirable concerning the legislation necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of this commission.

II.

LAWS OF MARYLAND, 1906.

Chapter 779.

"An act to appropriate the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars for the use of the commissioners appointed by the governor, under the authority conferred on him by Joint Resolution No. 5 of the Acts of 1904, and to enable them to have the state of Maryland suitably represented at the Jamestown Exposition in the year 1907, and to authorize the governor to enlarge said commission."

WHEREAS, By Joint Resolution No. 5, of the General Assembly of Maryland, in the Acts of 1904, the governor of the state was authorized to appoint thirteen commissioners to represent this state at the Jamestown Exposition to be held in the year 1907, and said commissioners, after visiting the grounds, have reported favorably upon the position assigned to the state of Maryland, and upon the progress of the work in preparing for said exposition; and

WHEREAS, The cordial relations existing between the people of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and the numerous ties both of friendship and trade, which bind them together, justify a liberal response on the part of this state in contributing to the success of an exposition which is commanding world-wide attention, and enlisting the active support of the national government and of the states of the Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is desirous that the commission having the interests of the state in charge be representative and influential, now therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to enlarge the number of commissioners appointed under authority by Joint Resolution No. 5 of the General Assembly, Acts of

1904, to the number of twenty-five; and also to appoint an auxiliary commission of five women to assist said commission in the discharge of their duties.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated to said commission, to be used for the purpose set forth in the preamble of this act, and the comptroller of the state is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the treasurer of the state, for the payments of such requisitions, to the extent of this appropriation as may from time to time be made upon him by the said commission, said requisition to be signed by the chairman of the said commission and be countersigned by its treasurer, to be accompanied by the estimate of the expenses for which the money so drawn is to be applied.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 5, 1906.

III.

LAWS OF MARYLAND, 1908.

A BILL entitled an Act authorizing the Maryland Commissioners to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition to turn over and transfer the Maryland Building at the Jamestown Exposition to the Board of Public Works of Maryland and authorizing said Board of Public Works to sell said building, and pending the sale thereof, to keep said building insured and otherwise preserved, and making an appropriation for said purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That the Maryland Commissioners to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition be and they are hereby authorized and directed to transfer, assign, convey and turn over to the Board of Public Works of Maryland, the Maryland Building at the Jamestown Exposition so that the same shall become the property of the State of Maryland and that the said Board of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and empowered to sell said building for such sum, at such time and in such manner as said Board of Public Works may deem proper; and that said Board of Public Works be and it is hereby further authorized, pending the sale of said building as aforesaid, to keep the same insured and to otherwise fully protect and preserve the same as the property of the state.

Section 2, and be it further enacted. That for the purposes aforesaid the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the insurance, care and protection of the said Maryland Building until it shall be sold, and that the comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of the Board of Public Works for said sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as the said Board may require, to be applied by said Board for the purposes aforesaid.



HON. EDWIN WARFIELD.
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND 1904 TO 1908.

CHAPTER I.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS PRELIMINARY WORK.

In February, 1904, General Fitzhugh Lee visited Governor Warfield at the Executive Mansion at Annapolis. General Lee was president of the body that had been organized in Virginia to hold a great historical, military, and industrial exposition on Hampton Roads to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America.

General Lee was received with distinguished honors. He addressed the General Assembly in advocacy of Maryland's participation in the enterprise. His proposals met with much favor and unusual enthusiasm was manifested by the audience. There promptly followed a joint resolution accepting the invitation of Virginia and its governor that Maryland be suitably and appropriately represented, and providing for the appointment of a commission of thirteen to submit their suggestions to the next General Assembly.

In 1905 Governor Warfield appointed the thirteen commissioners as follows: Mr. Daniel Baker, who resigned; Mr. Carter Lee Bowie, Prince George's County; Mr. Oliver D. Collins, Worcester County; Captain Frederick M. Colston, Baltimore City; Senator S. Frank Dashiell, Somerset County; Mr. Allan Farquhar, Montgomery County; Colonel David G. McIntosh, Baltimore County; Mr. Lynn R. Meekins, Baltimore City; Colonel James W. Owens, Anne Arundel County; Mr. Jacob Rohrback, Frederick County, appointed in place of Mr. Daniel Baker; Mr. T. Herbert Shriver, Carroll County; Mr. Palmer Tennant, Washington County; and Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Baltimore City.

These commissioners met for organization in the Fidelity Building by invitation of Governor Warfield on the fourth of December, 1905, all being present except Senator Dashiell. They were welcomed by the governor who assured them of his hearty coöperation in their work. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas was elected temporary president, and Mr. Lynn R. Meekins was elected temporary secretary. The following permanent officers were then chosen: chairman, Captain Frederick M. Colston; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Lynn R. Meekins. The following committees were appointed: Executive—Messrs. Colston, Bowie, McIntosh, Meekins, and Thomas. Legislation—Messrs. Owens, McIntosh and Tennant. Finance—Messrs. Thomas, Baker and Bowie.

Mr. Daniel Baker attended the first meeting but the next day finding he would not be able to serve he sent his resignation to the governor.

At the first meeting in December, 1905, Colonel Owens reviewed the appropriation bills for previous expositions and offered a resolution that the commission pay an early visit to the exposition grounds. This was adopted and the arrangements for the trip were made within the next twenty-four hours.

The party left on the Old Bay Line steamer *Virginia*, December 13, and spent the next day inspecting the grounds. They were entertained at Norfolk by the officials of the exposition. On the way up the bay that night, December 14, a meeting was held on the ship and there was a full interchange of views. The first vote taken by the commission was to express its opinion that Maryland should erect a colonial building to cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000, in harmony with the general plans of the exposition company and that the state exhibit should be along historical and educational lines. The chairman and secretary were directed to make a report to the governor and to the General Assembly. Colonel Owens was authorized to frame a letter to the Maryland delegation in Congress urging assistance in all matters of national legislation furthering the interests of the exposition. Steps were also taken to arrange a conference of the business and commercial organizations of Baltimore.

The report to the governor and the General Assembly, which was duly submitted, included the following:

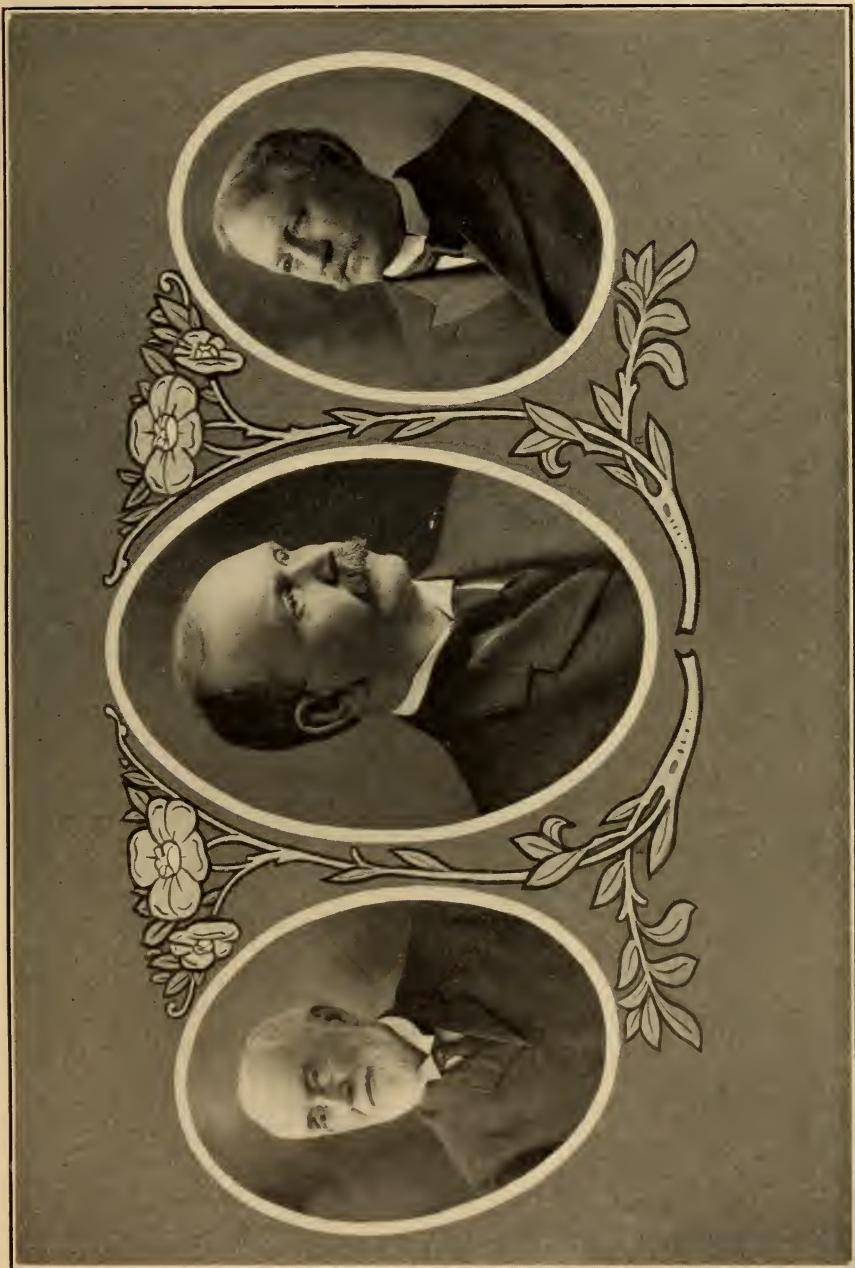
The officials assured us that the exposition will represent an investment of between seven millions and eight millions of dollars. President Tucker is meeting with signal success in Europe, where he has gone to invite the various governments. His invitations are supported by an act of Congress and the enthusiastic approval of the president. The national government is further committed in other ways.

About one-third of the states have either made appropriations or are moving for action in the legislatures which convene in a few weeks. New York has appropriated \$150,000; Pennsylvania, \$100,000.

After a thorough discussion of the whole matter the commissioners present at the meeting decided unanimously that Maryland's appropriation should not be less than \$100,000. We trust that their verdict will meet with your approval.

The general plans of the exposition are; first historical; second, educational; and third, industrial. Special emphasis is placed upon the historical because of the event celebrated and the opportunity for an unique display. The Maryland Commissioners, therefore, recommend that the structure erected be in harmony with this scheme and that its exhibits be along historical and educational lines. It is the sense of the commissioners that a colonial building of the Maryland type should cost not over \$30,000 or \$40,000.

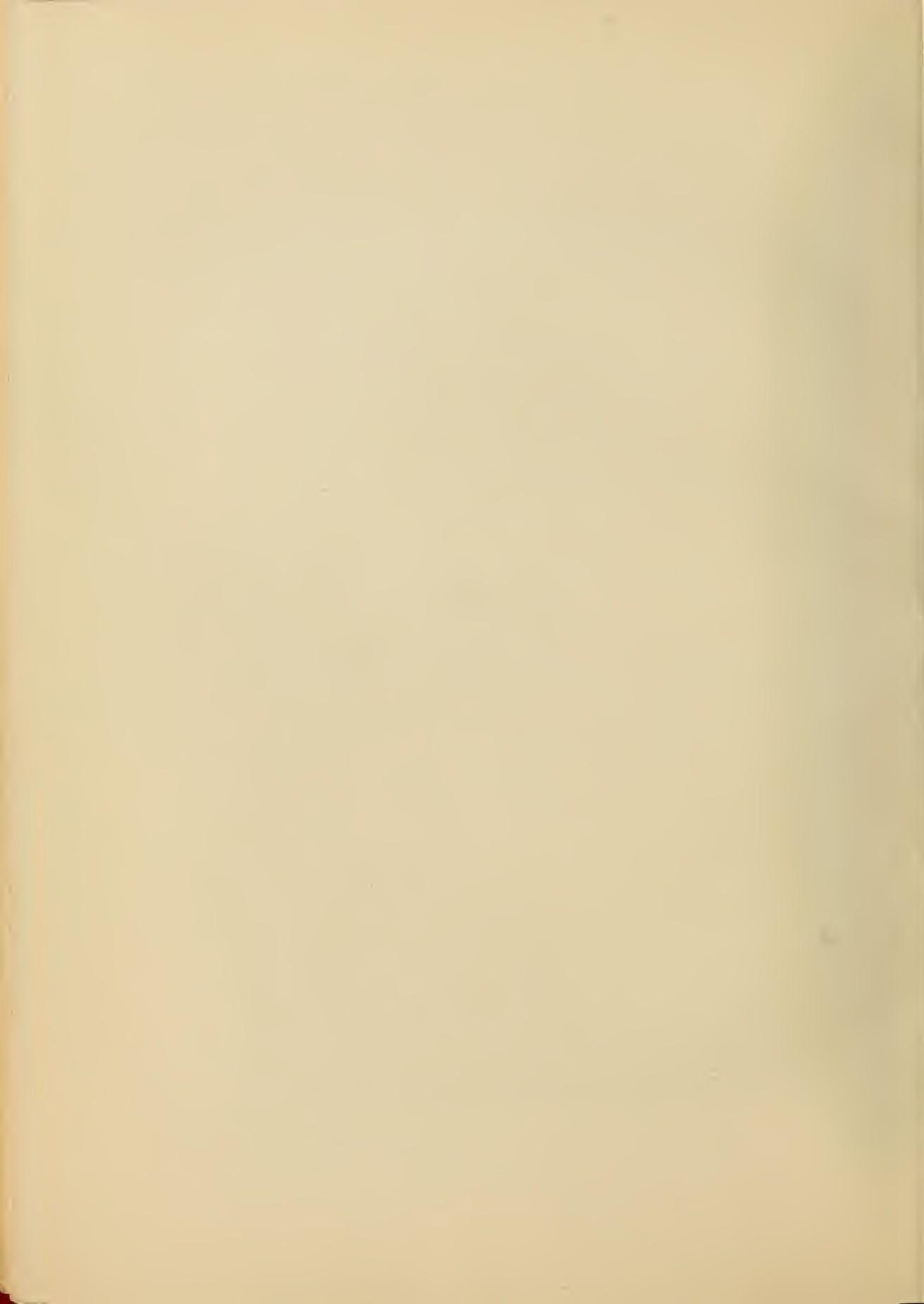
The commissioners, by vote, beg to ask your favorable consideration of a joint resolution to be offered to the legislature increasing the number of members on the commission. The conviction is very clear to us that a large number of representative Marylanders on this body would be not only helpful in the work that must be done, but desirable from other points of view.



THE MARYLAND BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1908.

Hon. AUSTIN L. CROUCHERS,
GOVERNOR.
Dr. J. W. HEMING,
COMPTROLLER.

Gen. MURRAY VANDIVER,
TREASURER.



In conclusion we beg to say that we consider the exposition not only a celebration worthy of Maryland's best interest, but also an opportunity for Maryland's trade and industry which we cannot afford to slight either by an inadequate building or an incomplete exhibit.

Governor Warfield promptly supported the recommendations of the commission and in a special message to the General Assembly said:

The last legislature recognized the importance of the Jamestown Exposition on the shores of Hampton Roads, Virginia, which will begin on May 13, 1907, by passing a joint resolution requesting the governor to appoint a commission of thirteen members to represent the state and to make suggestions concerning a suitable and proper representation by Maryland.

Acting under this authority, I have appointed a commission consisting of thirteen representative men of the state.

The commission report that they have made a thorough inspection of the grounds and of the working plans; that they believe the exposition to be an assured success, and that it will afford a great opportunity for the exhibition of Maryland's patriotism, trade and industry.

Maryland is closer to Virginia in historical association and trade relationship than any other state.

As the gateway of the South, we have large interests at stake. This exposition will not only celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American continent, but will bring together the people of the South as has no other event in our history, and bind them, if possible, closer together.

The officials in charge of this exposition have tendered to our state a position of honor upon the grounds second only to that of Virginia.

It is, therefore, eminently fitting and proper that Maryland should have an adequate building and exhibit of its historical, educational and industrial achievements and resources that will be creditable to us all. The government of the United States has made a substantial appropriation and the president has deemed it of such importance as to merit special reference in his message to Congress. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have decided to participate; New York having appropriated \$150,000 for a building and exhibit and Pennsylvania \$100,000. Of all expositions ever held in this country, it will be of the largest direct and practical importance to Maryland.

I, therefore, heartily recommend a liberal appropriation for Maryland's representation at the Jamestown Exposition.

On January 11, the commissioners met in the Fidelity Building and laid their lines for work at Annapolis. Colonel Owens reported on the bill to be drawn and Colonel McIntosh and Mr. Tennant were requested by the commission to meet him for the purpose of putting in shape the necessary legislation. After the meeting representatives of the business bodies of Baltimore met the commission. They came on special invitation and for two hours there were speeches and interchanges of views, resulting in a cordial approval of the work and plans of the commission and in the calling of a public meeting in the rooms of the Travelers and Merchants Association on the eighteenth of January.

At this meeting Dr. David H. Carroll, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, was chairman, and speeches were made by Dr. Carroll, O. D. Batchelor, Esq., general counsel of the exposition company; Mr. Jerome Joyce, Mr. W. W. Parker, Captain Frederick M. Colston, Col. James W. Owens, and others.

A resolution was passed heartily endorsing the commission and the following committee was appointed to advocate the necessary appropriation: Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, president of the Travelers and Merchants Association; Mr. George J. Gehring, president of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers Association; Mr. W. W. Parker, president of the Northeast Baltimore Improvement Association, and Mr. J. F. Parlett president, of the Mt. Royal Improvement Association.

Following this meeting, letters and statements of the exposition and of the plans of the Maryland Commission were sent to the thirty organizations in Baltimore and general interest was aroused.

The Maryland commissioners, in committees and individually, made trips to Annapolis, giving their time and efforts to the work of impressing the necessity of a liberal appropriation.

The formal hearing before the joint committee of the finance of the Senate and the ways and means of the House was held on February 21, Senator Gorman presiding. There was a large attendance of commissioners and of representatives of Baltimore business interests. Speeches were made by Captain Frederick M. Colston, Hon. St. George Tucker, president of the exposition, Hon. T. J. Wool, general counsel of the exposition, and by Mr. Douglas H. Thomas and Col. James W. Owens of the Maryland Commission. After this meeting the commissioners sent other letters and made further visits to the legislature. It looked for a time as though the appropriation would not be more than \$50,000 but largely through the efforts of Senator Dashiell it was raised to \$65,000, the same sum that was appropriated for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

On April 10, at the first regular meeting of the commission after the adjournment of the legislature, Mr. Lynn R. Meekins resigned as treasurer. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas was unanimously elected and the Merchants Bank was selected as depository for the commission's funds. It was ordered that no money be drawn out except on the signature of two of three officials, the three to be the chairman, the treasurer and the secretary; all vouchers and checks to be signed by two of these three.

On July 6, Governor Warfield appointed the new commissioners provided for in the law of 1906 as follows:

Mr. Hope H. Barroll, Chestertown; Mr. Charles A. Councilman, Glyndon; Mr. Reuben Foster, Baltimore City; Dr. William Winder Goldsborough, Greensboro; Dr. John H. Jamar, Elkton; Mr. J. Martin McNabb, Macton; Mr. Seymour Mandelbaum, Baltimore City; Mr. W. J. Price, Jr., Center-

ville; Senator John B. Shannon, Frostburg; Mr. John K. Shaw, Jr., Baltimore City; Major George M. Thomas, Charlotte Hall, and Mr. John Warfield, Baltimore City.

Later he appointed the auxiliary commission as follows: Mrs. John Ridgely, "Hampton," Towson; Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Baltimore County; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Baltimore City; Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland; and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, Salisbury.

The full commission met in the permanent offices, 810 Fidelity Building, on August 11, 1906. A statement of minutes covering the work of the commission to that date was approved and adopted as the report of the commission. Mr. Carter Lee Bowie was elected vice-chairman and Mr. Reuben Foster was elected a member of the executive committee. The rule that no money be drawn out except on the signature of two of three officials, the three to be the chairman, treasurer and secretary; all vouchers and checks to be signed by two of these three, was changed so as to include the vice-chairman. At this meeting it was decided that on the trips of the commission all personal guests should be at the expense of the commissioners individually. The only change from this rule during the life of the commission was on Maryland Day, September 12, 1907, when each commissioner was allowed to take his wife or one other guest free.

CHAPTER II.

THE SITE AND THE DESIGN OF THE BUILDING.

Two sites were assigned to Maryland in the early part of 1906 and both were declined. The matter necessitated several visits of the commissioners to Hampton Roads and conferences with the exposition authorities. The difficulty arose not from any lack of kindly disposition on the part of the officials but because the plans of the exposition underwent various changes and the state buildings were shifted to different parts of the grounds. Finally it was decided that the Marylanders select their site in conjunction and agreement with the Virginia commissioners if possible, but that the selection be made on its general advantages, especially in regard to the water front, bearing in mind that proximity to Virginia was desirable, all other things being equal.

On April 14, Captain Frederick M. Colston, chairman, Mr. Allan Farquhar, Mr. Oliver D. Collins and Mr. Lynn R. Meekins spent the day on the grounds. The result of their work was the selection of a site fronting on Willoughby Boulevard next to that of Virginia. This was considered one of the best locations on the grounds and the choice was cordially endorsed by the commissioners at their general meeting on the eleventh of May.

On the sixth of April, 1906 a letter was addressed to Messrs. Arthur & Thomas, Messrs. Wyatt & Nolting, Messrs. Addison & Parsons, Messrs. Parker & Thomas, Mr. J. Appleton Wilson, Mr. Lawrence H. Fowler and other leading architects stating that the Maryland commissioners were seeking an architectural design that would be characteristic of the state and embody large historical significance, and asking for general suggestions as to the proper lines on which to proceed. Interesting and helpful replies were received. The letter of Mr. Lawrence H. Fowler was accepted as expressing the desires of the commission with particular point and satisfaction.

There was a suggestion that the state capitol be reproduced but that was abandoned. The second suggestion is mentioned in Mr. Fowler's letter which is copied in part below:

In regard to the second suggestion, viz: to erect a handsome and commodious house that will follow old colonial lines with plenty of modern porches, I think you will find that, so far, no one has succeeded in combining a modern porch and a colonial house except by sacrificing the colonial character of the whole, a character which the Maryland



OFFICERS OF THE AUXILIARY COMMISSION



Building at the Jamestown Exposition should certainly have. It seems to me that there is a hint for a good solution of the problem in those old Maryland houses that consist of a central building of several stories with lower wings on each side connected to the central part by passages. This is a disposition of mass and plan typical of the colonial work of Maryland. The best examples are "Whitehall," near Annapolis, "Hampton," near Towson, "Homewood" (the Boys' Country School) near Baltimore, and several town houses in Annapolis, the Harwood, Brice, and Paca houses. This type would allow an imposing entrance portico to the main building, and the wings and connecting passages could be treated as porches, in the form of open loggia, without destroying the colonial character of the whole. "Hampton" is an interesting example of the effect to be obtained from the use of stucco or "staff" in the place of the more costly colonial brick. It might be possible to make the principal room a reproduction of the restored senate chamber, or to incorporate in the building a central vestibule or rotunda similar to the very fine one of the state house;—by far the best feature of that building.

On April 10, Messrs. Frederick M. Colston, David G. McIntosh, Douglas H. Thomas, Carter Lee Bowie and Lynn R. Meekins were elected a committee to select the design and to make arrangements for the Maryland Building, the understanding being that their work would come before the commission for its endorsement. This committee, after several meetings, presented the following to the commission on May 11:

At the meeting of the Committee on Design, on Tuesday, May 8, it was decided to request the commission to discuss the advisability of employing Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., to design the Maryland Building and prepare the plans for the bidding for its construction. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas declined to join in this request.

The members of the committee stated that Mr. Thomas had won distinguished position by his work in Maryland, that he was a native of the state, and that, as one of the architects of the Jamestown Exposition, his knowledge would be of large value to Maryland. The members expressed themselves as favoring the widest possible competition and it was decided that Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., be chosen architect of the commission, the final engagement of Mr. Thomas to be dependent upon the selection of a design from several to be submitted by him to the commission. Mr. Thomas accepted the office on the fourteenth of May.

On June 13, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., presented several sketches to the commission. Those marked "A", being a modified reproduction of "Homewood," the old Carroll mansion on Charles Street Avenue, were accepted by unanimous vote. The executive committee was authorized to proceed with all diligence and to advertise for bids at the earliest possible moment.

On the sixth of September Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., reported that the drawings and specifications were ready for bids. The firm of Parker & Thomas was authorized by the executive committee to advertise this fact as widely as possible. The following advertisement was inserted in the

daily papers of Baltimore and in the special publications reaching builders in Maryland, and it was also communicated to builders at Norfolk:

Bids for the Maryland Building at the Jamestown Exposition. Application for drawings and specifications must be made at the office of Parker & Thomas, 1109 Union Trust Building, on or before Monday, September 10. A check for \$25 must be deposited with each application and \$15 of this will be rebated on return of drawings.

Estimates will be received not later than Tuesday, September 18, 1906.

The commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address all applications for drawings and specifications and all estimates to the architects of the Maryland Commission, Parker & Thomas, 1109 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

On the trip of the commisson to the exposition grounds a regular meeting was held on the boat on the evening of September 18, 1906. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., submitted the bids which his firm had received. When it was stated that there were no bids from Maryland some of the members thought it well to hold the matter back until the Maryland builders could be interested. This, however, was considered unfair to the actual bidders and it was decided to open the bids. They were as follows:

Betts-Hayden Construction Co.....	\$16,300
Henry Monk.....	18,425
R. C. Strehlove and Co.....	20,300

For the interior work there was only one bid, that of C. F. Meislahn and Company of Baltimore, \$11,630.

The contract for the building was awarded to the Betts-Hayden Construction Company for \$16,300 and for the interior work to C. F. Meislahn and Company, for \$11,630.

In the original design the wings of the building were, in effect, commodious porches connected with the main building by wide loggias. The auxiliary commission at an early meeting decided to ask that a change be made in the plans whereby these wings should be turned into living apartments, each wing to have three bedrooms and a bath. Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, the secretary of the Auxiliary Commission, communicated this proposal to the commission and it had the favor and endorsement of Governor Warfield. The Executive Committee accepted this suggestion, and on October 11, authorized the architects to make the change, placing the limit of the cost of the outside construction at \$2,500. The matter was reported to the commission at a later meeting with the statement that the total additional expense, including the interior work and the plumbing, was \$3,787.

Owing to strikes and the delay in getting material and the sinking of a boat on which were the brick, the completion of the Maryland Building was delayed, but the finished structure was turned over before the opening day.

The total statement of cost as presented by the architects was as follows:

Betts-Hayden Construction Company:

Contract.....	\$16,300.00
Extras.....	2,661.40
	<hr/>

C. F. Meislahn and Company:

Contract.....	\$11,630.00
Extras.....	2,187.70
	<hr/>

Harry Alexander:

Contract.....	330.60
	<hr/>

Geo. W. Walther and Company:

Contract.....	172.74
	<hr/>

W. P. Nelson Company:

Contract, as per bill.....	24.00
	<hr/>
	24.00

Sundry Bills:

Hanley-Casey Company.....	46.00
Hanley-Casey Company.....	1.50
Baugh and Sons.....	9.90
	<hr/>
	57.40

\$33,363.84

Five per cent commission on total cost.... 1,688.19 \$35,032.03

"Homewood" was selected for the Maryland Building at the exposition because it was considered an especially fine example of the old type of the colonial peculiar to Maryland and the South, with certain touches that made it characteristic of this state. The general plan has the large main building with the two wings. The main building is square with an imposing portico in front, with a commodious hall, and a graceful stairway. In buildings of this character the hall went straight through the house, but the plan of "Homewood" was modified in order that the old Senate Chamber might be included. This necessitated the changing of the hall arrangement and the subordination of the stairway idea. The reproduction of the old Senate Chamber was made the chief architectural feature of the interior.

The legislature of 1902 created a commission charged with the duty of erecting an addition to the present State House. For this \$250,000 was appropriated. At the session of 1904 there was a further appropriation of \$600,000 to complete the work and for repairs to the old State House. This enterprise was under the direction of gentlemen intimately acquainted with the history of the state and the gem of the whole scheme was the restoration of the Senate Chamber as it existed in the revolutionary period and at the time when within its walls Washington resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the American army. The architects were Messrs. Baldwin &

Pennington. Messrs. Josiah Pennington and J. Appleton Wilson gave their services particularly to the work of restoring all the details of the old Senate Chamber. The models were made under their direction by Mr. C. F. Meislahn of Baltimore.

From these models the replica of the old Senate Chamber in the Maryland Building at Jamestown was produced by Mr. Meislahn. The commission, therefore, profited by the original work of Messrs. Pennington and Wilson and were enabled to have a reproduction that was an absolute copy, accurate in all its details. The commission rendered to Mr. Josiah Baldwin and Mr. J. Appleton Wilson their special acknowledgments. It is not too much to say that the Senate Chamber attracted more attention and evoked more admiration than any hall or apartment at the exposition.

To the Maryland Building many visitors of discriminating judgment awarded the highest praise for its effectiveness and perfection of detail, as well as for its general attractiveness. No liberties were taken with the exterior design and all the decoration was reproduced in substantial form. The building itself differs from most other exposition structures in that it is of permanent construction. The frame material is of the first quality and upon this is a complete veneer of the best brick.

For the history of "Homewood" the commission is indebted to the Honorable John Lee Carroll, the distinguished ex-governor of Maryland and the president of the Sons of the Revolution. "Homewood" has the distinction not only of having been built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, but as having been the birthplace of John Lee Carroll. The original tract of land consisted of 270 acres. Ex-Governor Carroll, in reply to the letter of the commission, wrote:

About the year 1798 the construction of the house was begun by Charles Carroll of Carrollton as a residence for his son "Charles Carroll of Homewood," to be conveyed to him after his marriage in 1800.

The marriage took place in that year and my father was born there in July, 1801. My father's brothers and sisters spent their early days at "Homewood" and when my grandfather died, in 1824, it was left to his son who resided there until 1833.

On the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in November, 1832, my father removed his family to my present home where he lived until his death in 1862.

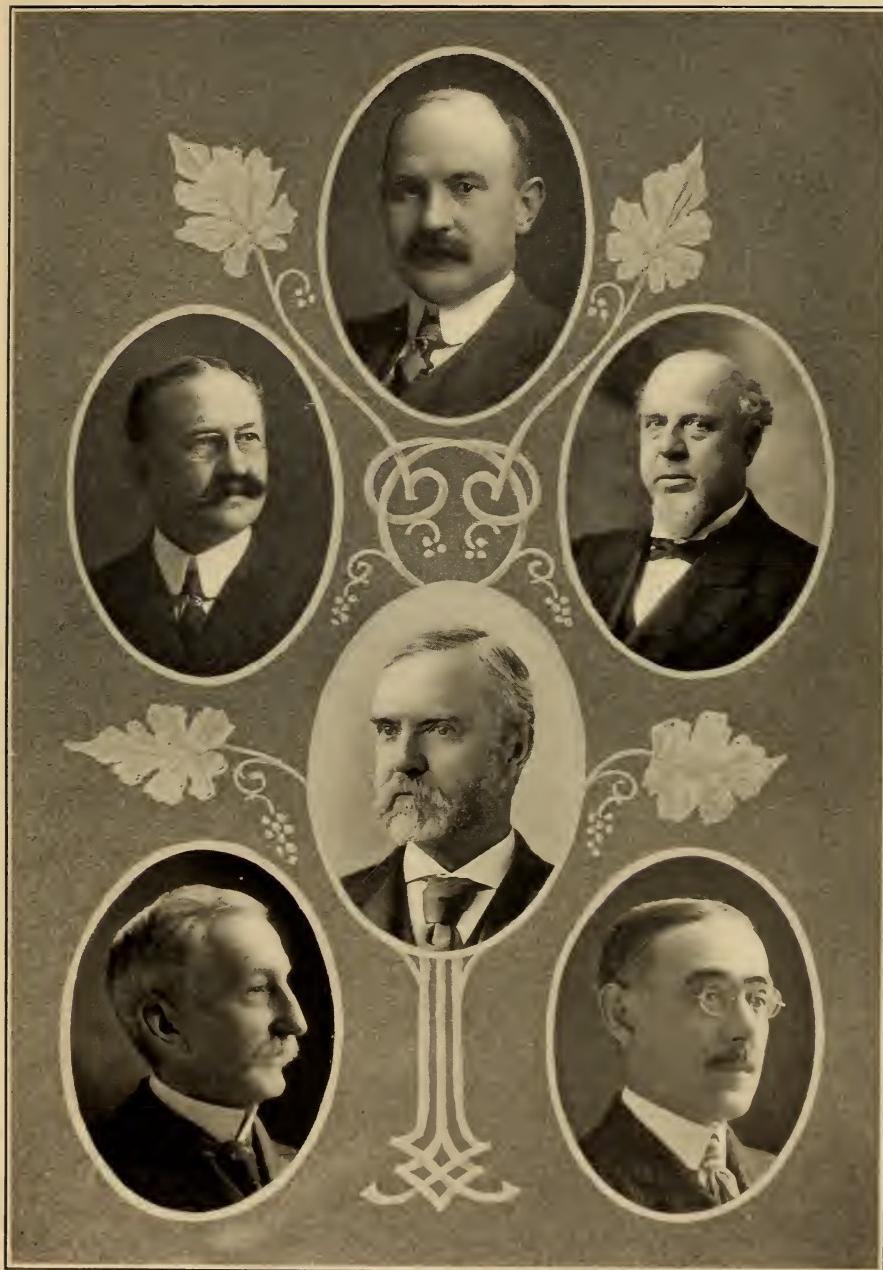
In 1836 or 1837 he sold the entire Homewood estate to the late Mr. Wyman of Baltimore, in whose family it remained until transferred a few years ago to the Johns Hopkins University.

I was born at "Homewood," September 30, 1830 and came here (Doughoregan Manor) with my family in 1833, but I have no recollection of the "Homewood" house and have no association with it.

My impression is that a portion of the tract of land had been sold during the life of Mr. Wyman, and now I am rejoiced to feel that the house and grounds will always remain in the possession of our own great University. I am,

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN LEE CARROLL.

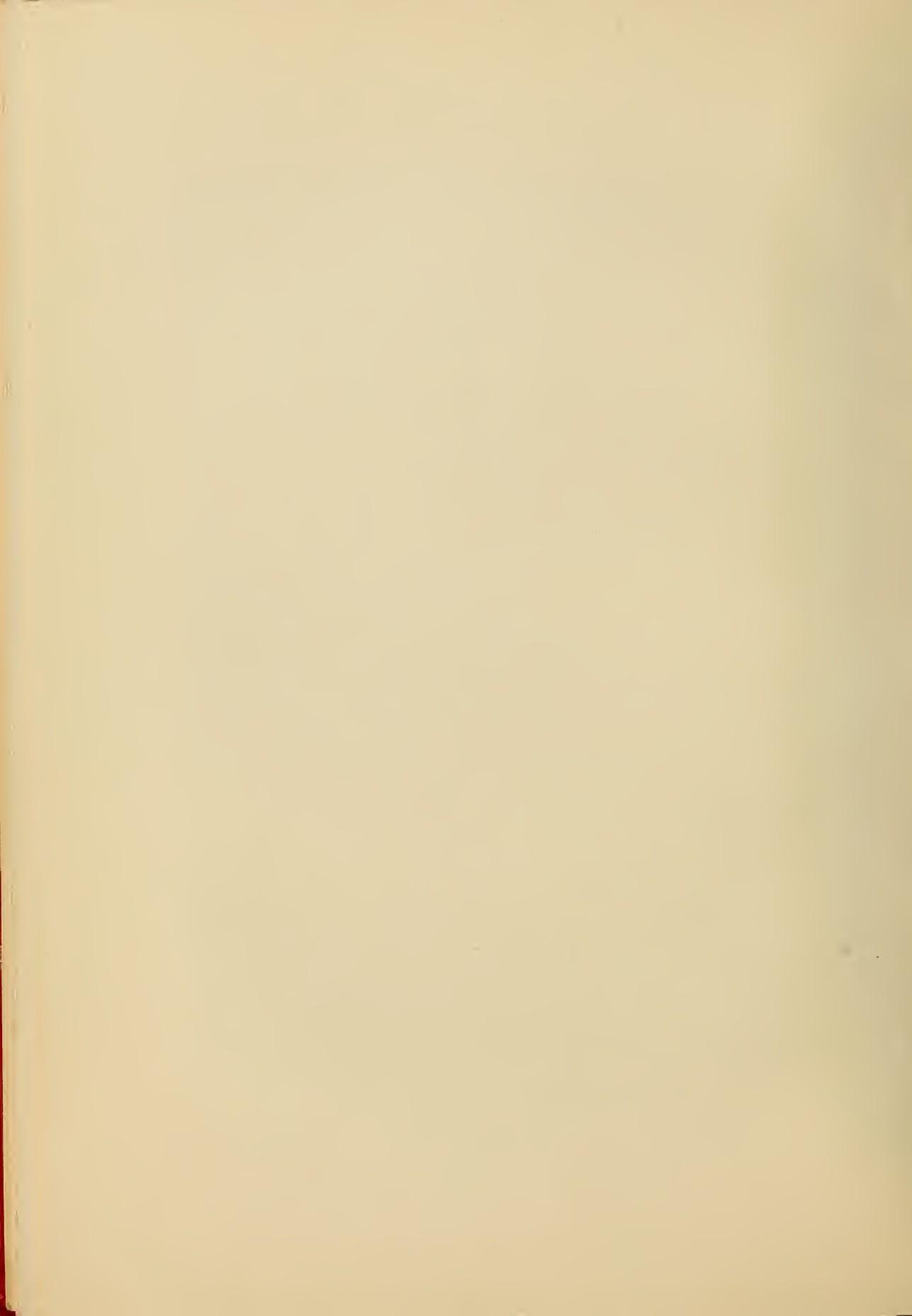


THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
TREASURER.
DAVID G. MCINTOSH.

CARTER LEE BOWIE,
VICE-CHAIRMAN.
FREDERICK M. COLSTON,
CHAIRMAN

REUBEN FOSTER,
LYNN R. MEEKINS,
SECRETARY.



CHAPTER III.

CEREMONIES AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE MARYLAND BUILDING.

September 12, the anniversary of the Star Spangled Banner, was first selected for laying the cornerstone of the Maryland Building at the Jamestown Exposition; but Baltimore City was celebrating a jubilee as a festival of rejoicing over the recuperation from the great fire of 1904, and so the date was postponed one week.

For the nineteenth of September the exposition authorities arranged the most elaborate ceremonies that had been attempted since the enterprise was begun, including exercises for the laying of the cornerstones of the Maryland and Virginia buildings, breaking the ground for the Missouri building and the headquarters of the Travelers' Protective Association. In this program Maryland had a leading part.

The Maryland party left Baltimore on the chartered steamer *Danville* of the Chesapeake Line on the evening of the eighteenth of September. The following commissioners were on board: Messrs. Carter Lee Bowie, Frederick M. Colston, S. Frank Dashiell, Richard S. Dodson, Allan Farquhar, Reuben Foster, John H. Jamar, David G. McIntosh, J. Martin McNabb, Seymour Mandelbaum, Lynn R. Meekins, James W. Owens, W. J. Price, Jr., Jacob Rohrback, John K. Shaw, Jr., T. Herbert Shriver, Palmer Tennant, Douglas H. Thomas, George M. Thomas and John Warfield.

Of the Auxiliary Commission were the following: Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers.

The governor's party and his staff were as follows: Governor Warfield and the Misses Warfield; Colonel Oswald Tilghman, Secretary of State; General Clinton L. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs; General Frank S. Hambleton and Mrs. Hambleton; General John M. T. Finney, Colonel Richard S. Hill, Colonel Joseph L. Wickes, Colonel E. Austin Baughman, Colonel W. Hopper Gibson, Colonel John L. G. Lee, Colonel M. Gillet Gill, Jr.

Among the special guests of the commission were: Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., architect of the Maryland Building; Mr. George W. McCreary, Director of the History Exhibit; Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, Chairman of the Special Industrial Committee; Mr. Howard May; Mrs. Robb; Mrs. Charles R. Miller; Mrs. David G. McIntosh; Mrs. Richard S. Dodson; Miss Farquhar; the Misses Shriver; Mrs. Emory; Mrs. Jacob Rohrback; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deer Shriner; Mrs. Margaret E. S. Hood; Miss Mary Ramsburg;

Dr. John B. Whitehead; Mr. Lynn W. Meekins; Mr. Shriver; Mr. Ridgely; Mr. McNabb.

The party had a most delightful sail on the Chesapeake. They were greeted at Norfolk with a salute of seventeen guns, fired in honor of the governor by a detachment of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues. They were met at Norfolk by committees and after some delay escorted to the exposition grounds. Here they were met by Governor Swanson of Virginia and his staff; Colonel C. C. Vaughn, Commanding the 71st Virginia Regiment and staff; members of the Virginia Commission; Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard and staff; Major Strong and other officers of the United States Artillery Corps from Fort Monroe. The 71st Virginia Regiment, headed by the regimental band, and the 31st, 41st, 48th and 111th companies of Coast Artillery, headed by the 4th Artillery Band, were drawn up to receive the visitors. Governors Warfield and Swanson and Captain Frederick M. Colston, chairman of the Maryland Commission, rode at the head of the procession in a carriage which carried the Maryland colors held by Sergeants Wernsing and McClland. At the grandstand the gold and black of the Maryland colors and the blue of Virginia were entwined in decoration. In oratory it was a time of reunion and commingling on the part of both the states.

It was a day of memorable heat, and as the exposition was unfinished, the endurance of the visitors was put to test severely, especially as the exercises covered most of the day. There was a procession of carriages to the Lee Parade Ground on which the speaking was to take place in an open stand. Here a crowd of several thousand had assembled. The hour set was eleven o'clock, but speaking did not begin until twelve-forty, when Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition company, introduced Bishop Tucker of Virginia, who made the opening prayer. President Tucker's speech was brief, and referred mainly to his audience with the King of England and of his travels in connection with the exposition work. At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced Governor Swanson of Virginia. Governor Swanson's welcome to Maryland was received with great enthusiasm in spite of the sweltering weather, and he was constantly interrupted by applause. The governor in his speech made this reference to Maryland:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens of Virginia and Maryland:

I cannot give expression to my profound pleasure that the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstones of the Virginia and Maryland Buildings at this exposition should be held jointly. I esteem it a high honor, a great privilege to be thus permitted to greet and welcome to this state the illustrious governor of that great commonwealth and his distinguished company. Their presence has made this a day ever to be remembered and treasured by us. I recall that John Jasper, a celebrated negro preacher of Richmond, in his sermons, frequently remarked that there were four kinds of people in

the world—Hottentots, Huguenots, Abyssinians and Virginians; that these included all. After meeting this splendid array of visitors today from our sister state, I wish to make a fifth class, peculiarly charming and attractive, the Marylanders. A Virginian remarked recently, when he died he wished to die in old Virginia, because the transition from there to heaven would be less abrupt and the change less sudden than from elsewhere. I feel sure that all Virginians will concur with me in saying that if this transition from earth to heaven can't be had in the Old Dominion, the next best locality from which we would desire to have it would be Maryland, since, next to Virginia, the change there would be less abrupt.

There is no state in this union for which Virginia entertains a warmer regard, a higher esteem and a deeper reverence than for Maryland. Both of these illustrious commonwealths belong to America's aristocracy of states, since they are included in the thirteen original colonies. Maryland was once a part of Virginia, and Virginia parted with her very reluctantly. It was only by force of arms that Virginia consented to lose so fair and desirable a province. The first naval battle of America was fought on the Pocomoke river, on the twenty-third day of April, 1635, between the vessels of Clayborne, a Virginian, and Leonard Calvert, for control of Maryland. I must be frank enough to confess that in this, the first naval battle of the western world, the Marylanders were triumphant and defeated the Virginians. Thus, Maryland early gave indications of that supremacy and genious in naval warfare which afterwards, through her illustrious sons, Stephen Decatur and Winfield Scott Schley, wrote the brightest chapters in naval achievements of this nation. I am proud to salute a commonwealth which can furnish, not to this nation, but to the world, two such immortal heroes. I cannot refrain upon this occasion from conveying to this splendid state my profound admiration for her in being the first organized government to be founded upon the eternal principle of the absolute freedom of human conscience in matters of religious worship and belief. The toleration act of Maryland, passed in 1649, is the first recorded legislative act of the world where absolute freedom of religious worship and belief were permitted. This great commonwealth has the glory of being the pioneer of all others in preserving the integrity and absolute freedom of human thought and conscience. A commonwealth possessed of such a proud distinction may well have her brow ever decked with a diadem of praise and fame.

During the Revolutionary War, Maryland and Virginia stood shoulder to shoulder; both became battle-scarred with suffering and crowned with Revolutionary triumph. Her Samuel Chase and her Charles Carroll were Revolutionary patriots whose eminent service ranked with the best. Maryland has produced eminent sons, whose genious has made that commonwealth resplendent and illustrious. Her William Wirt and William Pinkney were famous orators, who have given to speech new charms and graces, and taught new powers to eloquence. She alone of the commonwealths of this nation could furnish in Roger Taney, a fit successor for Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia. Her Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," furnished the battle hymn of the republic, whose soul stirring notes have animated brave hearts and made them carry "Old Glory" through many fields of carnage and danger to heights of victory and glorious triumph.

As the chief executive of this state, and in behalf of the people of Virginia, I gladly welcome Maryland to participation in this exposition. Her contributions to national greatness and glory justly entitle her to a full participation and high station in the coming exercises. I wish to assure her distinguished governor, and request him to convey to the citizens of his state the fact that no state in the Union will receive a warmer and more loving welcome than that extended to our sister state of Maryland.

My friends, in passing I could not refrain from paying this short, but deserving

tribute, to this state, whose people have ever been friendly and generous to Virginia, alike in our days of prosperity and power, and in our dark hours of suffering and despair.

That beautiful and stirring tune, "My Maryland," almost awakens in the heart of a Virginian as much enthusiasm and delight as it does in the heart of a Marylander.

After Governor Swanson concluded, the band played "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." When the music ceased President Tucker introduced Governor Warfield, who was received with great applause, and whose speech was most cordially cheered throughout. Governor Warfield spoke as follows:

President Tucker, Governor Swanson, Neighbors and Friends of Virginia:

This is an auspicious, happy occasion, and if I stood here until the end of your great exposition next autumn, I could not tell you how delighted we are to be with you. We cannot rightfully call this a reunion of Virginians and Marylanders, because there has never been anything but union and concord between Maryland and Virginia, and every time we meet it seems like the coming together of one family. Maryland thought so much of Virginia that she shoved her boundary line all way the across the Potomac to your side of the river—and then lost it.

The only troubles we have ever had have come from trying to find whether we crossed this line in search of your crabs, or whether you crossed it in search of our oysters; and neither of us has ever been able to determine that anybody crossed anybody's line, or that there was any line to cross.

We surely had no consciousness of a dividing line when we came down the Chesapeake last night. We simply left our homes and came to yours to make a call of neighbors on neighbors, of friends on friends, of relatives on relatives—a visit of good Americans to some of the very best Americans, who have contributed and are contributing so much to the greatness, the glory and the progress of our common country.

When Mr. Meekins, the accomplished secretary of our commission came to make arrangements for this trip, he found that the usual daily traffic is so crowding the regular boats of the three great lines of ships plying between this section and Baltimore, that it was impossible to get accommodations for all of us who wanted to come, so in order to be with you today we were obliged to find an extra ship, and even she could not hold all who wished to make the voyage to your hospitable shores.

This transportation condition is singularly significant. If the ordinary travel between these two ports is now so heavy that it taxes the resources of three splendid transportation companies, what of the future? I call upon my friend, Reuben Foster, president of one of these lines, and Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, a director of the Old Bay Line, both of whom are here present as members of the Maryland commission, to see that more ships are built, so that next year we shall have ample facilities for the thousands who will want to come down our beautiful bay to visit this exposition.

Your companies will need additional vessels to take care of the increased traffic of the future, which will flow as a resulting benefit of this exposition.

This present increase in steamboat traffic is one of the material demonstrations of the marvelous growth of the South, a growth that in less than a decade has added a billion dollars to its taxable basis; a growth that has astonished and delighted the people of the whole nation.

I believe, my friends, that this wonderful revival and uplift of the South has not only caused our people to rejoice, because we are rearing Americans who are broad enough to be glad of the prosperity of any and every section of our land, but has directed their



GOVERNOR WARFIELD AND SWANSON
GOVERNOR WARFIELD SPEAKING.

INCIDENTS OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1906.
GOV. WARFIELD DIGGING FIRST EARTH.
THE PROCESSION.

MISS WARFIELD RAISING MARYLAND COLORS.
CORNERSTONE LAYING ON MARYLAND LOT.

5

attention to those superior qualities which we find so splendidly contained and exemplified in Southern character.

By common consent, the Southern woman is the finest type that the world has ever produced. In grace and beauty, in the ability to attract and delight; in every phase of social and intellectual life; in the courage to meet every hardship of fortune, she has won the highest place of all in the eulogies of orators and poets.

With such mothers, such wives and such sweethearts, it is not surprising that the South has come from days of anguish to this splendid, illimitable dawn of fulfilment.

And I want you men to distinctly understand that what I may say on the achievements of the South and its increase in every line of material progress is based on the fact that it had the womanhood to which in the final analysis the greater glory must belong.

The original suggestion for this exposition came, I am informed, from the women, and I applaud their generosity in allowing the men to run it and to work out the plans to that glorious success which awaits it next year.

But my friends, its success cannot be complete without the refining influence, taste and aid of our women. Recognizing the need of such guiding advice, I have, by authority of the last legislature, appointed an advisory committee of five of Maryland's most gifted, patriotic and accomplished daughters to assist our commissioners in the discharge of their duties.

We of the Southland are sometimes accused of boasting. Where is the harm, my friends, when we have something of which we can boast?

Surely the demonstration of the South's new life is quite the finest thing in the whole history of American development. Let us not make the mistake of attributing it to a fortuitous concourse of events or to some modern impulse.

The South has in it the heritage.

The men who came here three hundred years ago and those who came to Maryland a little later, represented in their own persons and accomplishments a higher average of leadership than they left behind in the Old World.

In the centuries that have passed their descendants have spread to the West. Virginia, the mother of presidents, has not only furnished native sons for the highest office in the land, but a larger part of the ancestry from which native sons of other states who became presidents and leaders have sprung.

We of Maryland, claim a share in this great record. In determining the fate of the Northwest Territory, Maryland led the way for the nation, and Virginia, by her generosity and sacrifice, made possible the division of that vast territory into those commonwealths which have added so much to American citizenship and progress.

Take the good that has sprung from Maryland and Virginia, from the sum total of American advancement, and you will find that everywhere and in everything there would be lamentable losses.

We have not furnished the most plutocrats, but we have furnished a larger share of men and women who have done well in patriotism and culture, and in the things that count more in human endeavor than the accumulation of riches.

Thus, my friends, it is to me a most inspiring thought that here, where the seeds of freedom were planted, we are to have a great exposition to show its best fruits, after three hundred years of unparalleled growth and expansion.

The planners of this exposition acted wisely in seeking something more than material bigness, and I congratulate you, President Tucker, that we are to have here the proofs of what our nation has wrought in culture, education, skill and development of the human intelligence.

More than that, I congratulate you, sir, on the fact that you will celebrate no sectional

event, but that your rejoicing will be the anniversary of the whole nation in the midst of history and in the presence of great things.

Here, where the wisdom of manhood suffrage was first shown, where the problems of democracy were practically solved, where great American principles were grounded and live, must surely come to us that inspiration which will make us better citizens and arouse in us supreme confidence in the grandeur and certainty of our future.

I predict that this exposition will lift the South to a higher, freer and finer plane than she has ever known.

And I believe that, having demonstrated her qualities and having gathered here the models of her work, she will set new standards for the future.

Those virtues of leadership which began three hundred years ago and which have grown stronger and better with the years, are with us yet; and the South should be prepared not only to yield new leaders in art, literature, education and culture, but to furnish more presidents of the United States.

For today, in her homes and in her public offices, are men as able and as strong as she has ever had.

The past appeals to us with all of its splendid history and traditions, but nothing in it can equal the present material prosperity of the South or the quality of manhood which is controlling and increasing these wonderful results, while the future, with the present as its starting point, holds in it all the best that destiny can give.

We are here at the gateway of the South, to break ground for the building for Maryland and to hoist the ancient and honored flag of the most northerly of Southern States, in which is located our beautiful Baltimore, the metropolis of the South.

We bring to you tidings that our commonwealth was never so prosperous and her people never so contented as they are today.

We have set new standards in education. The world is applauding our work in philanthropy. Our politics are better, and are becoming cleaner and purer each year, and there is an earnest determination to promote the public service. Our state is practically out of debt, and our business, in spite of the fire in Baltimore two years ago, has reached unprecedented totals.

So we are a contented and happy people, and as such have come to help you in our joyousness to celebrate a great event, to contribute our share in making this patriotic enterprise a magnificent success, and at the same time to tell you, the people of the South, that we want more of your trade, more of your sons and daughters for our schools, more of your friendship, more of your delightful social influence and intercourse, and more of everything that will knit Maryland and our Baltimore indissolubly with the South.

In every part of your vast exposition Maryland will be represented. Our farmers and our growers, our fishermen and our oystermen, our manufacturers and our railroads, will show what Maryland has done and is doing—will exhibit to the world that our resources are as varied as those of any state in the Union, and that no city makes more useful and needful things than are produced by the industries of Baltimore.

The building we now begin will be dedicated to hospitality and to our historic achievements and the work we are doing in education and art. It will be modeled after one of our famous colonial homes, and I promise that you will find in it all the warmth, all the fullness and all the charm of Maryland's traditional hospitality.

In it will be an exact reproduction of the old senate chamber of the ancient senate house in Annapolis, in which George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental army.

We are rejoiced, Governor Swanson, to have our building next to that of your state. There will be no fence between our lots just as there is no boundary line between our states or division in our hearts.

If a Virginian misses his doorstep and wanders into our building thinking it his own house, he will find a cordial welcome, and we will make him feel at home and keep him as long as he is willing to stay.

I deem it most fortunate that we are able to join in these exercises and I thank you as governor of Maryland and as the representative not only of the Marylanders present, but of the twelve hundred thousand at home, for the honor you have done us and for making our coming so full of interest and enjoyment.

When Governor Warfield concluded, the band began to play "Maryland My Maryland" and the applause was so great that the governor was obliged to advance to the front of the stage several times to bow his thanks.

Then followed the review of the troops with the governors of Maryland and Virginia standing side by side.

Upon the conclusion of the review the party repaired to the site of the Maryland Building. Here a small frame shed had been erected, and a band was present to furnish music. Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson of Virginia, on behalf of the board of governors of the exposition company, made the speech of presentation. He alluded to the close ties between Maryland and Virginia, congratulated Maryland upon its fine site, and then delivered the option contract to Captain Colston, the chairman of the Maryland Commission. Captain Colston reciprocated the sentiments expressed by Governor Ellyson, promised that Maryland would do her best to show her friendship for Virginia and her interest in the exposition, and thanked the Virginians for their greetings.

After this Governor Warfield took the spade which had been especially decorated with gold and black for the occasion. He turned the first spade full of earth for the building, and then he dug a neat and appropriate resting place for the corner-stone. The corner-stone was a square block of white marble, with the Maryland coat of arms, and with the date "September 19, 1906," carved on one side. As the governor finished his task, Miss Carrie Warfield pulled the halyard that unfurled the beautiful Maryland flag from the top of the pole in the center of the Maryland lot; and the band played "Maryland My Maryland" while the audience applauded.

The Marylanders were present at the other functions of the day. Some of them went to the reception in the Arts Building; others attended the reception given to Governors Warfield and Swanson in Norfolk by the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association; and all of them came together again at night at Old Point at the Hotel Chamberlin, where dinner was served. The party embarked about ten o'clock and reached Baltimore twelve hours later.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AUXILIARY COMMISSION.

It was a happy thought that suggested the appointment of five women to compose an auxiliary commission, for Maryland's success at the exposition was due in a large measure to their active interest and coöperation in the gathering of exhibits and the furnishing of the Maryland Building.

Governor Edwin Warfield appointed the following members of the commission as provided for in Chapter 779, laws of Maryland, 1906, in which he was authorized "to appoint an auxiliary commission of five women to assist said commission in the discharge of their duties:"

Mrs. John Ridgely of "Hampton," Baltimore County.

Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Baltimore County.

Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Baltimore City.

Mrs. E. E. Jackson, Salisbury.

Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland.

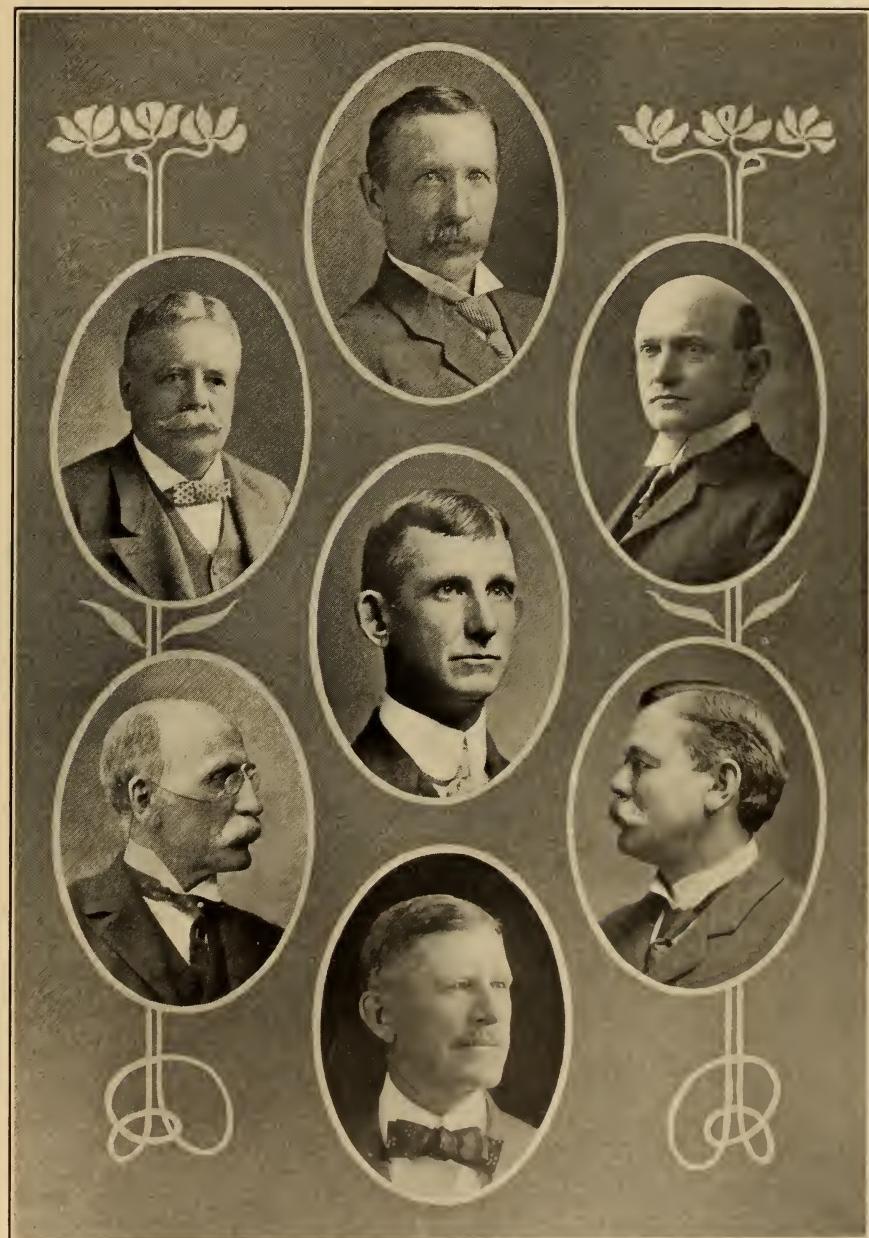
The Auxiliary Commission held its first meeting on October 10, at 417 North Charles Street, all the members being present. Mrs. John Ridgely was elected chairman, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, secretary, and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, treasurer.

The Executive Committee, on August 23, 1906, decided to leave the matter of the appointment of the hostess of the Maryland Building to the Auxiliary Commission.

The Auxiliary Commission joined the Executive Committee in a visit to the exposition grounds on March 26, 1907, when a thorough inspection of the Maryland Building, then uncompleted, was made.

The members of the Auxiliary Commission were invited to attend the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone on September 19, 1906, and the following were present: Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Jesse Tyson and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers. On this trip the ladies held an informal reception to the members of the commission and their guests. The commission set aside \$500 for the expenses of the Auxiliary Commission.

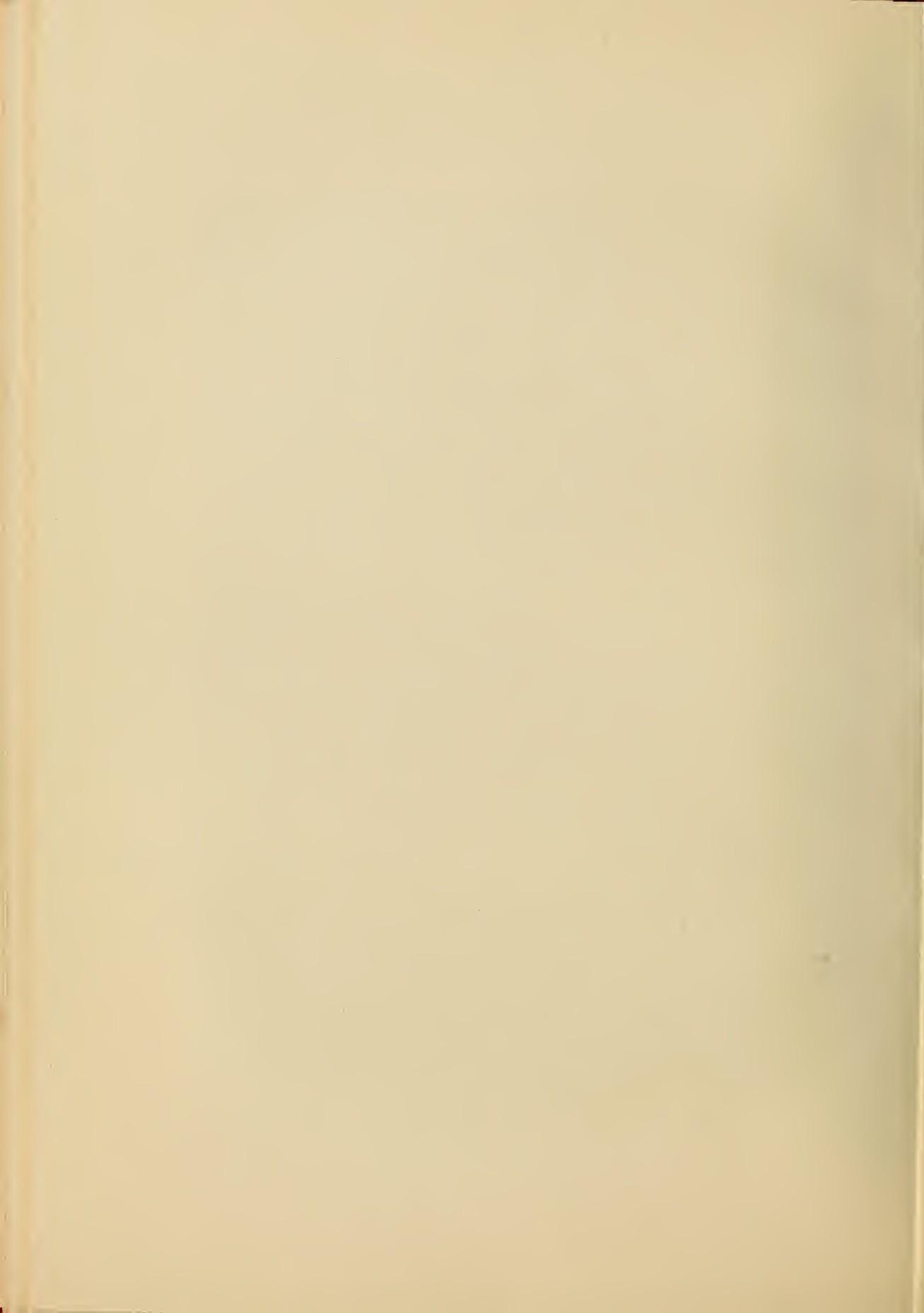
At their meeting on October 10, the ladies of the Auxiliary Commission decided that no appointments for positions in the Maryland Building should be made until January. It was also decided to ask the Maryland Commission to alter the plans of the building so that living accommodations might be provided and the following letter was sent by Mrs. Rogers, the secretary:



JOHN WARFIELD,
DR. JOHN H. JAMAR.

ALLAN FARQUHAR,
RICHARD S. DODSON,
GEORGE M. THOMAS.

JOHN P. SHANNON,
T. HERBERT SHIVER.



The Auxiliary Commission respectfully asks your consideration of a few suggestions in regard to the Maryland Building. It has been proposed to have three small bedrooms and a bath for the use of the hostess and two of the members of the Auxiliary Commission. The furnishings to be of the simplest kind. With such accommodations in the building it would be convenient for some of the ladies to be there frequently, and at much less expense than having quarters at the Inside Inn. No cooking of any consequence need be required as the janitor could furnish a simple breakfast and dinner could be obtained at the hotels or restaurants. If such an arrangement could be effected we feel that it would add very much to the social success of the Maryland Building and make it possible for the members of the Auxiliary Commission to have a personal supervision over the management and be on the spot when needed.

These suggestions which were endorsed by Governor Warfield and approved by the commission were put into effect.

At the suggestion of the Auxiliary Commission a china cabinet was added to one of the rooms at a cost of \$152.

The Auxiliary Commission held a meeting for the purpose of selecting the hostess on January 8, 1907. There were five candidates for the position and all of them appeared. Miss Mary Lynn Robbins of Cumberland, Maryland, was unanimously elected.

At its meeting on February 6, the commission appropriated \$500 for furnishing the sleeping apartments and \$300 for a collection of views of Maryland Colonial Homes. The purchases of the furnishings were made by Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Tyson; the securing of the photographs of Colonial homes was under the direction of Mrs. Ridgely.

On February 26, 1907, Mrs. Ridgely, Mrs. Tyson and Mrs. Rogers representing the Auxiliary Commission, met with the Executive Committee in the rooms of the commission, 810 Fidelity Building, to consider the whole question of exhibits in the Maryland Building. Mrs. Ridgely and Mrs. Rogers submitted reports of the work they had done.

Mrs. Ridgely and Mr. Douglas H. Thomas were appointed a committee to pass upon paintings and pictures offered for exhibit in the Maryland Building. At this joint meeting it was voted that the Auxiliary Commission have charge of the assignment of the rooms on the east side of the building and that the commission have charge of the rooms on the other side.

At the opening ceremonies, April 26, 1907, Mrs. Ridgely, Mrs. Tyson and Mrs. Rogers participated in all the official functions. Mrs. Ridgely and Mrs. Rogers went to the exposition in advance and superintended the placing of the furniture and the hanging of the pictures so that when the Marylanders arrived they found their building ready for their entertainment and admiration. This work was of a peculiarly arduous character and the commissioners expressed their grateful appreciation for it.

At the next meeting of the commission it was voted to increase the appropriation for the furnishing of the building by the Auxiliary Commission to \$1200.

During the exposition period Mrs. Ridgely and Mrs. Rogers gave much time to their work and made several visits to the Maryland Building. Mrs. Tyson was in Europe and Mrs. Lowndes and Mrs. Jackson were occupied with other duties.

For Maryland day, September 12, 1907, Mrs. Ridgely and Mrs. Rogers were at the Maryland Building ahead of the commission directing the preparations. They participated in all the functions, assisting Governor Warfield in receiving at the Maryland Building in the afternoon of Maryland day and also assisting Governor and Mrs. Swanson in the reception to the Maryland visitors at night in the Virginia Building.

CHAPTER V.

THE WORK FOR EXHIBITS.

The first offer of exhibits was made by Colonel James W. Owens, Annapolis. It was the loan of two colonial chairs and the offer was accepted with thanks.

On June 13, 1906, the commission accepted the following proposition from Mr. George W. McCreary, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, placing a limit of \$300 on the expenses of the work, exclusive of the \$200 as compensation to Mr. McCreary:

I will prepare to the best of my ability an historical exhibit in the Maryland Building, to consist of portraits, prints, views, letters documents, etc., either original or photographs thereof, of personages, places, events, etc., as may be readily obtainable and best illustrate leading events in Maryland history. Such work to include collecting of material, attending to boxing, the shipping and arranging in their proper position as well as to removing, reboxing and reshipping and restoring to their proper owners after the exposition is closed. On terms of \$200 and expenses.

Various offers of souvenirs, historical objects and collections were made to the commission but it was decided that the funds available would not allow purchases of valuable exhibits. For some of these collections expert advice was secured.

On August 1, 1906, the secretary applied tentatively for the following spaces in the general buildings at the exposition:

Building 4, section 28, size 44½ by 83, manufacturers; corresponding section in the building for transportation and machinery; \$2000 worth of space in Building 8; \$1000 in Building 9; \$1000 in Building 10, mines and mining; \$2000 in Building 16, agriculture.

At the meeting of the commission on August 11, the engagement of this space, as made by the secretary, was endorsed and a minute was made to the effect that all exhibits in buildings other than the Maryland Building should be at the expense of the exhibitors.

The question of exhibits was considered at the meeting of August 23, and the secretary was directed to send a letter to the president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, asking him to recommend a person or persons competent to take charge of exhibits from Maryland, to care for them and to collect his charges from the exhibitors, as the amount

at the disposal of the commission would not justify the bearing of this expense. At the same meeting the secretary was directed to communicate with the president of the Maryland Agricultural College.

The offer of Mr. M. P. Moller to install an organ in the Maryland Building was declined with thanks because his condition that admission might be charged was against the policy of the commission.

To Mr. Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., was given a vote of thanks for his offer of the Charles Carroll Harpsichord, which was accepted. It was also decided to accept with thanks from Messrs. Wm. Knabe and Company, one of their modern instruments and the secretary was directed to ask that the design be in keeping with the colonial character of the building and its furnishings.

Mr. Charles M. Stieff offered pianos for the Maryland Building and the committee accepted one of these instruments with thanks, but was unable to give him the exclusive privilege of furnishing the building with his instruments.

The Baltimore Bargain House offered to take one-half of the Maryland space in the Manufacturers Building. The secretary was ordered to say that the application would be filed and that every effort would be made to give the firm as much as possible, although the space it asked for could not be pledged.

The first plans of the commission were changed by subsequent developments. At the meeting, September 18, 1906, Mr. J. Harry Tregoe was invited to address the commission on his proposition of a business men's auxiliary committee to take charge of the commercial and industrial exhibit of Baltimore and Maryland. Mr. Tregoe's plan met with instant favor and there was prompt approval of the suggestion of the following committee: Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, chairman, Mr. Clarence H. Forrest, secretary, Mr. W. W. Cator, Mr. E. K. Pattison and Mr. James Preston. The commission voted full expenses to this committee in the work it might do within a limit of \$1000. Mr. Forrest's connection with the committee ceased. Great credit is due to the other members for their hearty coöperation and live public spirit. They employed a professional canvasser to visit the leading industries and business houses of the city. They held various conferences ending in an enthusiastic meeting of representative citizens in the City Hall on December 20, 1906, over which Mayor Timanus presided and at which speeches were made by Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, Captain Frederick M. Colston and Mr. R. A. McCormick of Baltimore and by Mr. T. S. Southgate, governor of exhibits and Mr. T. J. Wool, chief counsel of the exhibition company.

Out of the activities of the Business Men's Auxiliary Committee came the movement which resulted in the erection of the Baltimore Building, a very distinct contribution to the exposition and a splendid act of enter-

prise and advertisement for the city of Baltimore. This committee performed its labors without any personal compensation and all their expenses, including the pay of the special canvasser for eight weeks at \$50 per week were less than \$600.

On the fourth of October, 1906, the following gentlemen appeared before the executive committee and asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a horticultural and floricultural exhibit in the States Building: Mr. E. P. Cohill, president of the Maryland State Horticultural Society; Mr. W. Irving Walker, vice-president Maryland State Horticultural Society; Mr. Thomas B. Symons, secretary Maryland State Horticultural Society; Mr. Joseph R. Owens, treasurer Maryland State Horticultural Society; Mr. Richard Vincent, Jr., vice-president Maryland State Horticultural Society; Mr. R. W. Silvester, president Maryland Agricultural College; Mr. H. J. Patterson, Director Maryland Experiment Station.

The committee took the matter under advisement and held an adjourned meeting a week later at which Governor Warfield was present. The horticulturists were represented by Mr. Charles A. Councilman, Professor Thomas B. Symons and Mr. Spencer, vice-president of the Agricultural College. It was voted to recommend that \$5000 be appropriated, and this recommendation was adopted by the commission, seventeen members voting for \$5000 and one voting for \$10,000.

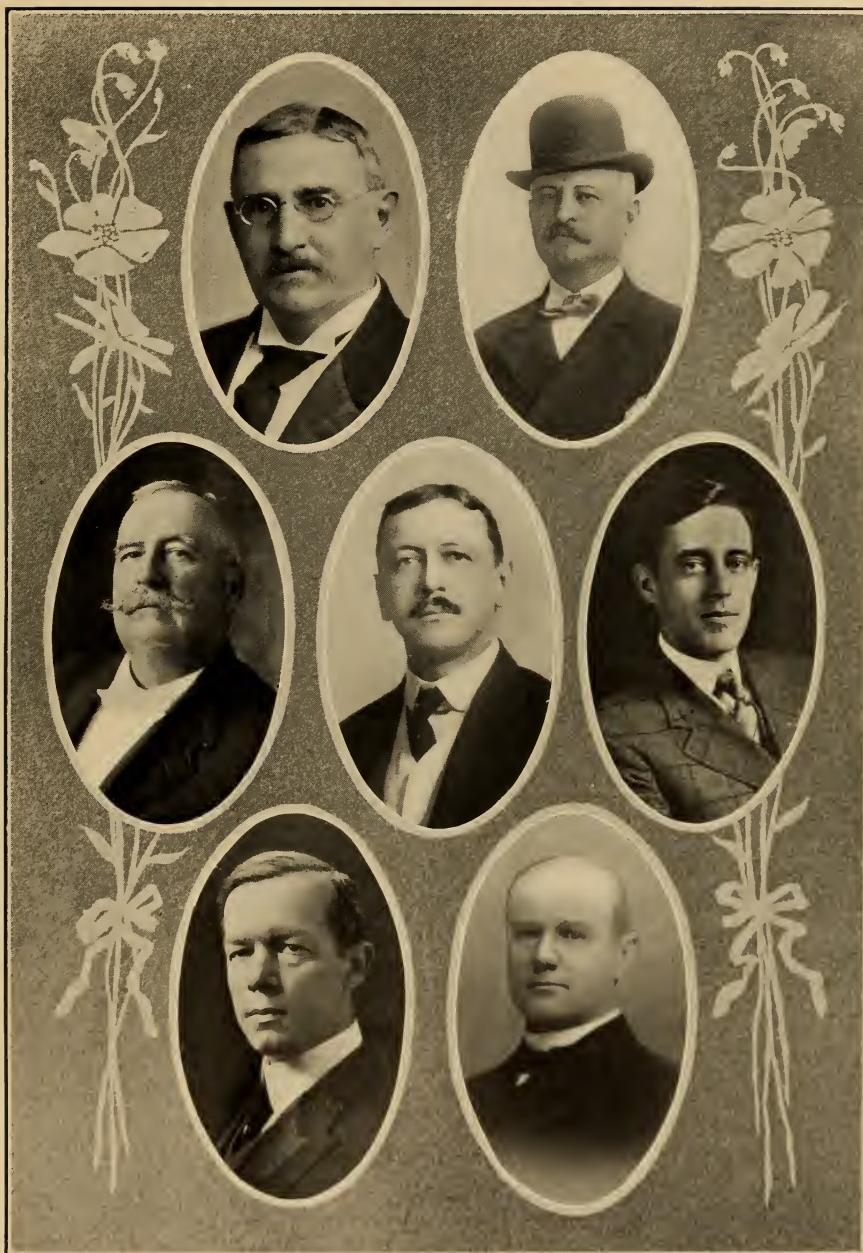
On February 26, 1907, \$500 was appropriated for a geological exhibit under the direction of Dr. William Bullock Clark of the Johns Hopkins University.

CHAPTER VI.

FURNISHING OF THE MARYLAND BUILDING.

It was the purpose of the commission to furnish the Maryland Building so far as it was possible with colonial furniture. This plan was carried out with great success and the main credit is due to the members of the Auxiliary Commission. They were very fortunate in enlisting the coöperation of Messrs. Potthast Brothers of Baltimore who from the first showed every desire to contribute all they could for the benefit of the state. They loaned to the commission, entirely free of charge, sixty-two chairs, five tables, four sofas, a mahogany low-boy, two mahogany and gilt mirrors, a mahogany cabinet, a mahogany table, an inlaid side table, a mahogany desk and a mahogany stand, all these pieces being of large size and extremely handsome. They formed the main part of the furnishing of the Maryland Building and gave the whole interior a dignity and a solid elegance which elicited cordial tributes from thousands of visitors. The greater portion of the furniture in the Maryland Building was of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite patterns with faithful adherence to the original designs.

In the early colonial times the furniture of the colonists was of English manufacture. What is known as the American colonial furniture refers to the English eighteenth century furniture which was imported from the old country prior to the Declaration of Independence in the reign of George III. The continued popularity of these models in the states goes to show the lasting character of the work of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and their contemporaries. The work and influence of Chippendale, one of the most famous of English cabinetmakers, may be said to extend from the middle of the eighteenth century to the period when Hepplewhite, by his treatise in 1759, insisted upon more restraint in furniture matters. It is very easy to determine that Chippendale and Hepplewhite were largely influenced by the French. Chippendale in many of his designs took the simple Queen Anne models and added ideas of his own in carving but these ideas were largely borrowed from the French, yet it must be conceded that there is a certain individuality in most of his pieces which marked them most distinctively and unmistakably Chippendale. There has been quite a revival of the eighteenth century styles and the extraordinary popularity of such original pieces as are extant has caused this colonial furniture to be much copied. The furniture of Messrs. Potthast Brothers, had therefore, an interest far beyond its historical value because of its practical relations to the home furniture of the present day.



JAMES W. OWENS.
CHARLES A. COUNCILMAN.
PALMER TENNANT.

JACOB ROHRBACK.

SEYMOUR MANDELBAUM.
JOHN K. SHAW, JR.
HOPE H. BARROLL.



In addition to the handsome pieces of their own make Messrs. Potthast Brothers loaned some very rare antiques. The most noteworthy of these was a sideboard which had been the property of Miss Mary Tayloe Key who inherited it from her father Charles H. Key, to whom it had been given by his father Francis Scott Key. This piece was brought to Baltimore from "Presquile," the old family residence on the Wye river in Talbot County. Another piece of historical value was the library table which had been owned by David Hoffman, the distinguished Baltimore jurist. On this table Judge Hoffman prepared most of his lectures and other literary works.

Mrs John Ridgely, chairman of the Auxiliary Commission, loaned a colonial table from "Hampton." The only table like this at the exposition was one that belonged to George Washington, exhibited in the Building of Historic Arts. The table was in three sections each of which could be used separately. This table was the central piece in the Senate Chamber.

In the Senate Chamber was also exhibited the harpsichord formerly owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, which was loaned by Messrs. William Knabe & Company of Baltimore. This harpsichord was discovered twenty-five years ago in the loft of an old college building in Annapolis, where it had lain for fifty years. The Carroll coat of arms, painted upon porcelain and framed in gold, is fastened above the keyboard. The inscription upon this instrument is "Burkat Shudi et Johannes Broadwood, Patent No. 955 Londini, Fecerant 1789, Great Poultney Street, Golden Square." There are two banks of keys, with a range of five octaves, and three stops, which were intended to change the tone, two of them being marked harp and lute. The case is quite plain, of mahogany, with a few lines of inlaying above the keyboard and a line around the body and top. It is owned by William Knabe & Company and is one of fourteen Broadwood harpsichords known to exist.

Messrs. Knabe and Mr. Charles M. Stieff both offered pianos of designs to be selected by the commission, and these selections were made by the Auxiliary Commission. The Knabe piano was a Sheraton design, No. 190, built after the early Sheraton period. It had the shape of the standard grand, that is, a frame consisting in curve was modified to present five practically flat surfaces, such as were generally seen during Sheraton's time, in the harpsichord and clavicord. The slender effect could not be obtained with a single heavy leg, hence the double leg of two graceful square columns, connected by a top piece and base rail. The finely shaped lyre added much to the decoration of the case, while the yellow one-eighth inch satinwood lines and the yellow one-sixteenth inch satinwood lines, three-hundred and fourteen inches and one-fourth inch respectively from the edge of every surface, and forming a quadrant at each corner, afforded a pleasing contrast with the richly figured red mahogany veneer. To give an idea of the tediousness of the inlaying of this design it is but necessary to

add that on the one leg alone there were one hundred and seventy-six pieces of inlaying, and that the grooves for each piece are made by hand. This piano was frequently used during the exposition period and was greatly admired.

The Stieff piano was made to harmonize with the colonial character of the Maryland Building. It was a mahogany design, No. 71. This piano occupied a prominent place in the Senate Chamber and was used for the various musical functions. The management of the Jamestown Exposition established a precedent by nominating an "official" piano to be used in buildings and at concerts whenever any piano was required. This unique honor was conferred on the Stieff piano, one of the oldest and most representative musical instruments in America. "Stieff" pianos were placed in the Auditorium, the public concert halls, Convention Hall, the Army and Navy Club, Maryland, Richmond, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, New York, Georgia, Delaware, New Hampshire and Connecticut Buildings, Aeronautic Building, Model School, General States, South Carolina State and Social Economy Buildings, Virginia School for Deaf and Blind, Maryland School for Deaf and Blind, Traveler's Protective Association, the Woman's and Baltimore Buildings. There were concerts given every day during the fair for which leading artists of America and Europe appeared. Prominent among these were Mr. David Bispham, Madame Rosa Lind, Mr. Earl J. Pfonts, Mr. Edwin Shonert, Mr. Otto Pfefferkorn, Mr. Fritz Goldsborough and Mr. Francis McMillan.

One of the most handsome and attractive booths in the Liberal Arts Building was that of the Stieff Piano Company. It was 17 by 32 feet and was located in a prominent corner of the interior court. The booth was made of staff and wood and enclosed in plate glass so that it could be converted into a private room and the full tones of the Stieff pianos heard to advantage. The interior color scheme was green, red and gold, lighted by heavy drop incandescent lights covered with ground glass globes. On exhibition in the booth was an art grand piano, worth \$1500 and a Louis XV upright piano made of solid mahogany with gold trimmings, worth \$3500. One of the most expert wood-carvers in the Stieff factory did 800 hours work on this piano alone.

The commission planned examples of modern furniture on old lines as supplementary to the colonial furniture which has been described in this chapter, and to that end the assistance of the manual training schools of the state was sought.

At a meeting of the State Manual Training Association on December 7, 1906, Dr. M. Bates Stephens, state superintendent of public instruction, informed the association that the state board of education had arranged with the Maryland Commission to the Jamestown Exposition to have a collection of furniture made by the various manual training schools

of the state, and placed on exhibition in several rooms and halls of the Maryland Building.

In doing this it was intended not only to help furnish the building, but also to show the general progress in handicraft and workmanship in the manual training schools of Maryland.

The association was further instructed by Dr. Stephens to elect one of its members as director, to assume general charge of this work, and Mr. Carroll Edgar, of the Elkton Manual Training School was chosen in this capacity.

It was decided to have eighty pieces of furniture built for the exhibit, consisting of one large committee table, five small tables—ordinary size, thirty-six chairs, six open bookcases, six clocks, six hat racks, eight towel racks, six umbrella stands and six washstands.

These pieces were made entirely by the pupils of the manual training departments of nearly every county, and were finished both in colonial and mission styles. Some articles were constructed of mahogany, others of oak with Flemish or weathered finish; some of walnut and a number of other hard woods.

The design of the pieces was arranged to represent the departments of turning, inlaying, carving, joinery, sloyd, art and design, and added greatly to the handsome interior surroundings of the Maryland Building.

The manual training teachers of the state expressed great willingness to do their share of the work, and all teachers and pupils were congratulated for the splendid showing made. Those who contributed were: Messrs. Myron Baily and J. W. Onion of the Allegany County Schools; Gary Lambert, Annapolis Manual Training School; James G. Boss, Jr., Laurel Manual Training School; Miss Widner, Easton Manual Training School; Albert L. Farver, Cambridge Manual Training School; Wilson Ward, Rockville Manual Training School; Ralph W. Strawbridge, Harford County Manual Training School; E. A. Hidey, Westminster Manual Training School; L. J. Kelly, Worcester County Manual Training School; Herbert M. Lippy, Ellicott City Manual Training School; W. J. Holloway and Miss Florence M. Snyder, of the State Normal School; George S. Hays, Caroline County Manual Training School; Oswald H. Saunders, Rock Hall School; Spencer C. Stull, Brunswick Manual Training School; Carroll Edgar, and Raynor Garey, of the Cecil County Manual Training Schools.

The Colored Industrial School of Cumberland contributed a desk, a toy washstand and a toy bureau.

Mr James M. Hendrix, superintendent of the Maryland School for Boys, was among the first to take a strong interest in the state showing at the Jamestown Exposition. He aroused great activity among his teachers and the students and the result was the offer of many more articles than could be accommodated in the Maryland Building. Those that were ex-

hibited showed a high degree of proficiency on the part of the boys of the school.

Among the articles made especially were the following: Metal department: boys' lathe with stand, this lathe was designed and all the drawings and patterns for castings and forgings made and finished by the boys of the metal department.

Two fire-place fenders, copied from designs of the Munich Art School; the boys made working drawings, forging, bending and assembling the parts, forming a pleasing piece of art metal work. Andirons were designed from colonial patterns to match the fenders.

Jardinier stand designed and made by the boys.

Circular grill or scroll work.

Eight pieces of shipsmith forgings such as are used on the Chesapeake Bay sailing vessels.

Chain with hook, small anchor, hoisting grapple, ice tongs, etc., to illustrate in part the extent of instructions the boys receive in practical forge work.

Wood department: hall-rack, height 68 inches, base 22 by 22 inches, made of ash with copper trimmings and mission finish.

Hall-rack, height 68 inches, base 18 by 20 inches, made of ash with copper trimmings and mission finish.

Settee, height 36 inches, length 40 inches, depth 19 inches, made of ash and mission finish.

Table, height 30 inches, top 24 by 36 inches, made of ash and mission finish.

Stool, height 18 inches, top 15 by 15 inches, made of ash and mission finish.

Taborette, height 17 inches, top 12 by 12 inches, made of oak and highly polished.

Printing department: For the purpose of showing the visitors to the Jamestown Exposition what benefits the boys receive in the manual training department, five thousand copies of the "Industrial Messenger," as a souvenir, were distributed gratuitously on the exposition grounds. It contained a history of the school, which was prepared by Mr. Maurice Laupheimer, secretary of the board of managers, and the oration by Mr. Charles F. Mayer, delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the Maryland School for Boys, then the House of Refuge, October 27, 1851. There were interspersed throughout the publication a number of halftone illustrations. It was printed in two colors, with a beveled-rule border, each copy containing thirty-six pages, with a handsome cover, size 9 by 12 inches.

The other furniture was modern but was in harmony with the general colonial scheme of the building. It included a great many chairs so that

there were always comfortable resting places for visitors. The floors were covered with rugs.

In the landscape work and decoration of the Maryland lot contributions were received from the following: Messrs. Griffith and Turner Company, Baltimore City, seeds; Mr Isaac Moss of Govans, evergreens (these two donations being in time for the opening of the exposition); Mr. William Frazer of Baltimore County, all the hydrangeas, to the number of more than a hundred, and the Franklin Davis Nursery Company, Baltimore City, the tall evergreens.

CHAPTER VII.

EXHIBITS IN THE MARYLAND BUILDING.

Early in its work the Maryland Commission decided that the exhibits in the Maryland Building should be along historical and educational lines. To that end it secured the services of Mr. George W. McCreary, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, who was commissioned to collect an exhibit to consist of portraits, prints, views, documents, and letters, either in the original or in photograph that would best illustrate the leading events in Maryland history. This task Mr McCreary performed with great satisfaction, so that the exhibit in many respects was the most complete that the state has ever made. It attracted wide attention and received much favorable comment.

In order to make the collection effective Mr. McCreary had to borrow from their owners rare prints and maps not readily accessible, and to secure photographs of portraits and paintings the originals of which it was impossible to obtain. A detailed list will be found at the end of this chapter and only the more striking need be noticed separately.

Prominent among these was a finely executed engraving of Charles the First, King of England, who gave the Charter to Maryland in 1632, and with him the portrait of his wife Henrietta Maria, after whom Maryland, (*Terra Mariae*) is named.

There was also shown a photograph of Leutze's well known painting, "Landing of the Maryland Pilgrims," March 25, 1634. Leutze, it will be remembered, was the painter of "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

The main room in the Maryland Building, an exact duplicate of the old senate chamber in the State House at Annapolis, in which Washington resigned his commission, December 23, 1783, was in itself an historic exhibit of the first importance, not only on account of the great event which the English novelist Thackeray said was "the most splendid spectacle ever witnessed," but from the number of illustrations and objects which it contained. In the chamber in Annapolis, Congress assembled for the first six months of the session of 1783.

Here were placed two large photographs which depict the resignation scene; the one of White's painting, which now stands at the head of the staircase in the State House at Annapolis, and the other of Trumbull's great and well known painting (with key) in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE MARYLAND BUILDING.
IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.
IN THE MAIN HALL.
IN THE READING ROOM.

There was also a fine engraving of the state house as it was in Washington's day, taken from a plate lost seventy-five years ago, and but recently found in the cellar of the State House and restored.

Many other photographs relating to the Revolution and the part Maryland took in it were exhibited; among which was the Resolutions of Protest, by the Association of the Freemen of Maryland, adopted July 16, 1775. Many of the most prominent men of the state, who were members of that association, have their autographs attached to the protest.

There was also a frame containing the portraits (with autographs) of some of the prominent Maryland soldiers and sailors of the Revolution, and another photograph which was very appropriate; a letter from General Washington to the governor of Maryland in which he praised the services these men rendered him, and the aid he received from the state.

Near the above was a choice collection of Maryland paper money issued in colonial and Revolutionary days. In addition were to be seen reproductions of Maryland silver coinage and of the magnificent silver medal given by Cecilius Calvert to the Susquehannock Indians, showing on the obverse and the reverse, the portraits of Cecilius Calvert and his wife Anne Arundel, after whom a county in Maryland was named.

There were also two facsimiles, one of the first newspaper printed in Maryland and the other the first one printed in Baltimore, the first being the "Maryland Gazette," 1728, and the other the "Maryland Journal," 1773.

A view of Annapolis in 1797 was seen, as well as a bird's eye view showing the buildings and grounds as they existed sixty years ago. A picture of Baltimore Town in 1752 was also in this collection.

Three typical maps of Maryland found places among the articles in this chamber; the first was of Terra Maria, or Maryland, commonly known as Lord Baltimore's map, showing his coat of arms; the second was the one made by John Smith, entitled "Map of Virginia and Maryland;" the third one was made by Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor. Herman was a good sample of the early settlers of Maryland, being a surveyor and draughtsman, and was the first man to be naturalized (1666). As compensation for the making of this map he received Bohemia Manor. With this map were two photographs of portraits, one of Herman and the other that of his wife.

Opposite these was a view of Congress Hall, Baltimore, just as it stood when Congress met in that city and framed laws for the government of the struggling colonies.

Near this view of Congress Hall, the name of which always has the idea of liberty associated with it, hung what will indicate liberty in a sense of which every Marylander ought to be proud, for Maryland surpassed all of the other states in granting religious freedom to their people, and this

was a reproduction of the original in Lenox Library, what is believed to be a contemporaneous broadside of the "Act Concerning Religion" of 1649.

Of this piece of Maryland religious legislation, the great English historian Lecky, states, "It exhibited for the first time since the Reformation, the spectacle of a government acting with perfect toleration and a steady and unflinching impartiality towards all sects of Christians."

In connection with the toleration act, should be mentioned the large engraving of James Barry, depicting Lord Baltimore exhibiting the laws of Maryland to the ancient law-giver, Lycurgus, and on which was clearly shown Cecilius Calvert holding a document with the words "Religious and civil liberty to all Maryland." Near this was a copy of the great seal of Maryland, 1658.

The exhibit was particularly interesting in portraits of the barons of Baltimore and lords proprietaries of Maryland.

The rule and influence of the Calverts began with the granting of the patent by Charles the First, to George Calvert as Baron of Baltimore in Ireland, and was felt until the death of Frederick, sixth and last Baron of Baltimore in 1771, just a few years before the beginning of Maryland as a state.

There were shown two superb photographs, one of the patent mentioned above, granted under the great seal to the first Lord Baltimore in 1624; the other the confirmation of arms granted to Sir George Calvert, signed by Richard St. George Norroy, king at arms. With this was shown in colors the black and gold as they appear in the original confirmation.

A handsome reproduction in colors of the achievement of Cecilius Calvert hung near by; it showed the source of the heraldic colors of Maryland; the sable, and gold and red and silver. Also the portraits by Van Dyke of Anne Arundel, wife of Cecilius. Of Sir George Calvert the historian Bancroft records that: "He was a wise and benevolent law-giver."

There were portraits from authentic sources of all the Calverts, in their robes and regalia as barons; likewise engravings and photographs which showed them under various conditions and circumstances. Among these portraits was one of Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecilius and first governor of Maryland. They show a line of governors of Maryland reaching from 1635 to nearly 1775, a century and a half.

In a separate case were two small prints; one of George Calvert showing his signature as well as the reproduction of the Calvert signature; the other was of Frederick Calvert as it appeared in Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors."

William Claiborne, of Virginia, who preceded the Calverts in Maryland and who engaged in many a dispute with them, was shown by an excellent photograph taken from an original painting.

Two other governors of Maryland notable for the fact that they were born in Virginia were John Francis Mercer and Thomas Swann.

The following is the list of the special historical exhibit:

"Confirmation of Arms to Sir George Calvert," loaned by the Maryland Historical Society (the original document in possession of the Society).

"Patent Creating Sir George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore," loaned by Maryland Historical Society.

"Cecilius Calvert, Founder of Colony," loaned by Maryland Historical Society.

"Anne Arundell, Wife of Cecilius Calvert," loaned by the Maryland Historical Society.

"Charles, Third Lord Baltimore," property of Maryland Commission.

"Henrietta Maria and Charles I," loaned by Mr. Basil Sollers.

"Lord Baltimore Exhibiting the Laws of Maryland to Lycurgus" loaned by Mr. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, Md.

"Benedict Leonard, Fourth Lord Baltimore," property of Maryland Commission.

"William Claiborne", property of Maryland Commission.

"Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore," after portrait by Kneller, loaned by Mr. Mason Raborg of New York.

"Bird's Eye View of Annapolis," loaned by Mr. Basil Sollers.

View of Annapolis in 1797; view of Baltimore in 1752; "Washington's Monument, Baltimore," loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

"Charles, Third Lord Baltimore," after portrait by Sir Peter Lely, loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

Engraving of George Calvert and engraving of Frederick Calvert, loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

"Washington Resigning his Commission," property of Maryland Commission.

"Old State House at Annapolis," loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

Photograph of letter from General Washington to the governor of Maryland 1781, property of Maryland Commission.

"Congress Hall" Baltimore, property of Maryland Commission.

Great Seal of Maryland 1658, loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

"Broadside," a law of Maryland concerning religion, loaned by Maryland Historical Society.

"Washington Resigning his Commission," after painting by Trumbull.

"Governor Johnson of Maryland" loaned by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers.

Map of "Terra Maria," loaned by Mr. Wm. H. Buckler, Baltimore.

Map of Virginia and Maryland by Augustine Herman, loaned by Mr. G. W. McCreary.

Map of Virginia and Maryland by Captain John Smith, loaned by Mr. Wm. H. Buckler.

Association of Freemen of Maryland, 1775, loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

Issues of Maryland paper money, loaned by Mr. Basil Sollers and Judge Henry Stockbridge, of Baltimore, Md.

Facsimile of first newspaper established in Baltimore 1773, now the "Baltimore American."

Facsimile of oldest newspaper in Maryland, "The Maryland Gazette" 1727, from the only original extant, now in Maryland Historical Society.

Photograph of silver medal bestowed on chiefs of the Susquehannock Indians, property of Maryland Commission.

Engravings of ten men of Revolutionary times, loaned by Mr. Basil Sollers.

Maryland silver coinage, property of Maryland Commission.

Relics of Shawnee Indians, loaned by Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes of Cumberland, Md.

Photograph of Augustine Herman and wife, loaned by George W. McCreary.

"Sir George Calvert," from painting in Annapolis State House, property of Maryland Commission.

"Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore," from miniature owned by Colonial Dames, loaned by Mrs. A. L. Sioussat.

"Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore," and "Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore," loaned by Mr. Mason Raborg of New York.

"Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore," from painting in Annapolis State House, property of Maryland Commission.

"James Rumsey," property of Maryland Commission.

"Sir George Calvert," after painting in Annapolis State House, property of Maryland Commission.

"Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore," loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

"Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore," property of Maryland Commission.

"Benedict L. Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore," property of Maryland Commission.

"Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore," after painting in City Hall, Baltimore, property of Maryland Commission.

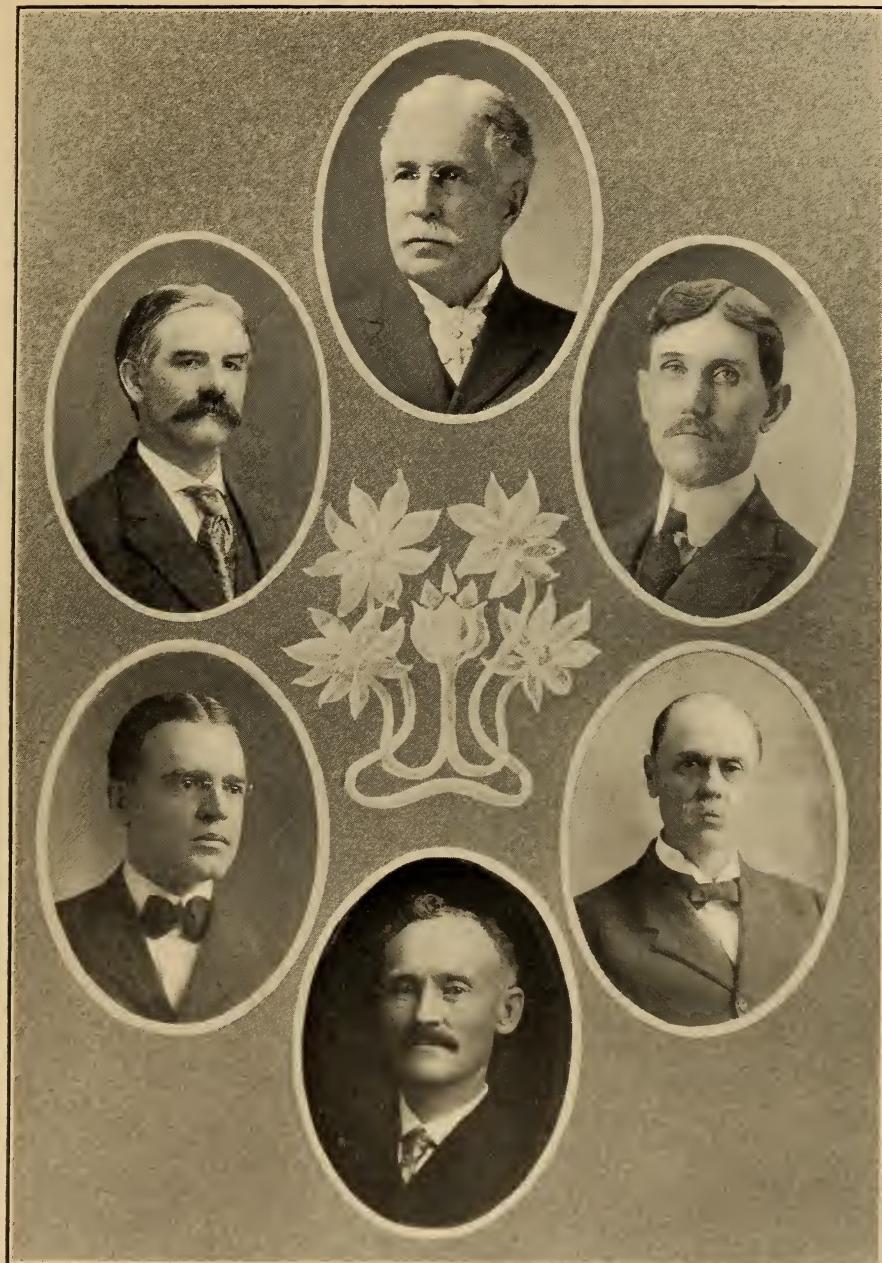
"Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore," after painting by Sully, property of Maryland Commission.

Calvert coat of arms, loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

Calvert shilling, property of Maryland Commission.

"Landing of Maryland Pilgrims," after painting by E. Leutze, loaned by Mr. George W. McCreary.

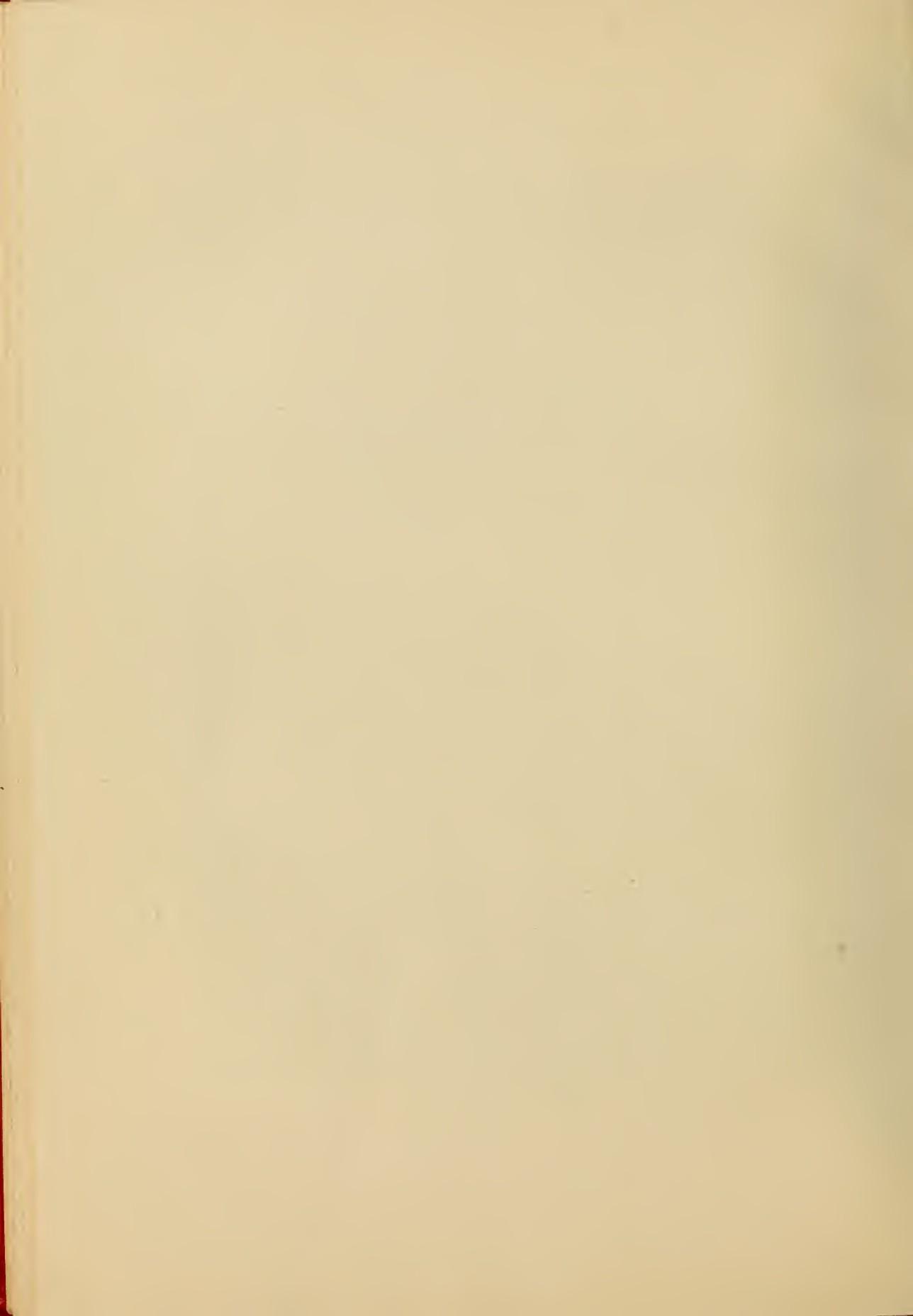
"Traveling in Colonial Days," after water-color by T. C. Ruckle, property of Maryland Commission.



S. FRANK DASHIELL.
DR. W. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

J. WILLIAM BAUGHMAN.
OLIVER D. COLLINS.

W. J. PRICE, JR.
J. MARTIN McNABB.



Thomas Swann, Governor of Maryland, and John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland, property of Maryland Commission.

"Frederick Calvert, Sixth and Last Lord Baltimore," and "Leonard Calvert, First Governor of Maryland," loaned by Maryland Historical Society.

There were two portraits of Edgar Allan Poe, the Southern poet, who while not of Maryland birth was of a Maryland family, and whose remains and those of his wife rest in Westminster church yard, Baltimore. One was a photograph taken from life, and with it was a photograph of his wife. These were loaned by Miss Amelia Poe of Baltimore.

The other was an oil painting, one of the largest and most important pictures of the exhibit. This portrait of Poe was by Mr. Louis P. Dieterich, the artist, of Baltimore. Mr. Dieterich has given many years to the study of Poe and in this portrait he combined the various portraits producing an idealization of wonderful interest and fascination. No picture in the Maryland Building called forth greater admiration than Mr. Dieterich's portrait of Poe.

To the left of the Senate Chamber was exhibited a panel showing a photograph of Benjamin West's portrait of James Rumsey with photograph of models of his steam boat and boiler and with a reproduction of the title page of Rumsey's book, published in 1788, entitled "A Plan for the Power of Steam for Propelling Boats." Rumsey was born on Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, in 1743. He was a civil and mechanical engineer and in 1784 he exhibited a boat intended to navigate rivers. This boat was seen on the Potomac by Washington who expressed his approval of it. Maryland emphasized its claim that a Marylander, Rumsey, invented and produced the first steamboat.

As the visitor entered the Maryland Building he saw on one side of the hall the portrait of Thomas Johnson, the first governor of Maryland, who nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief of the Continental army. This portrait was loaned by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, a descendant of Governor Johnson and a member of the Auxiliary Commission. On the opposite side was a splendid painting in oil of Governor Edwin Warfield. This was the work of Mr. Thomas C. Corner of Baltimore. These portraits of the first and latest governors of Maryland had backgrounds of Maryland flags.

In the writing room on the left was a remarkably fine exhibit of water-colors by Baltimore artists, including the following:

"Grapes," loaned by Mrs. Harrison T. Beacham.

"Pansies," loaned by Miss. A. S. Perot.

"A Spanish Garden," loaned by Miss M. Louisa Steuart.

"The Meadow," loaned by Miss Dora L. Murdoch.

"Stone Quarry" and "Washington Monument," by Miss Gabrielle D. Clements.

"Le Collet," and "A New Egland Garden," by Mrs. L. W. N. Ford.
Sea view by Mrs. C. Shellhase.

"The Coast," "A Street in Thun," and "Autumn Landscape," by Miss Christiana Bond.

"Rocks and Sea," "Oldfield in June," and "Salt Marshes" by Miss L. Cannon.

"President Carnot Roses," "Study in Mullen," and "Wild Carrot," by Miss May S. Haydock.

"Montrose," by Mr. G. E. A. Fairley.

With the water colors were exhibited beautiful miniatures by Miss Florence Mackubbin, Miss Grace Turnbull and Mr. Charles Weise.

Miss Ruth Johnston contributed an unusually fine black and white drawing of the portico of "Homewood."

In the south room was the bust of the poet Sydney Lanier and in the north room was the bust of Cardinal Gibbons, both the work of Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the distinguished sculptor of Baltimore.

Under the direction of Mrs. John Ridgely, chairman of the Auxiliary Commission, a collection of the colonial homes of the state was made and these were exhibited in the hall connecting the main hall with the reading room. They were handsome photographs and they attracted much attention. A list of them is given below.

"Montpelier," Prince George's County, home of the Pendleton family.

"Wye House," Talbot County, home of the Lloyd family.

"Doughoregan Manor," Howard County, home of Governor John Lee Carroll.

"Hampton," Baltimore County, home of the Ridgely family.

"Homewood," Baltimore County, home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1802, now owned by the Johns Hopkins University.

"Bushwood," St. Mary's County, home of the Sclye and Plowden families, now occupied by the Sacred Heart Sisters.

"Sewell House," home of General James Sewell, built in 1798-1800.

"Deep Falls," St. Mary's County, home of Governor Thomas.

"White Hall," Anne Arundel County, built by Governor Horatio Sharp in 1763.

"Oakdale," ancestral home of Governor Edwin Warfield.

Messrs. Myers and Williar loaned three pairs of original Sheffield candlesticks and several handsome Chinese vases were loaned by Mr. Allan Lycett. Mr. C. F. Meislahn presented a gold key to the Maryland Building to the Commission and it was exhibited in its case.

The newspapers were well represented in the Maryland Building. Several copies of the leading publications of the state were received regularly and these were sought by visiting Marylanders. Facsimile copies of the first newspapers of the state were exhibited. Among the notable photographs was a fine picture of the "News" Building of Baltimore.

The Pocahontas Memorial Association having been invited by Mrs. John Ridgely to send an exhibit to the Maryland Building, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, the Maryland regent of the organization, prepared and forwarded the following:

A rubbing of the memorial brass erected in 1594 in Heacham Church, at Heacham, Norfolk, England, to John Rolfe, the father of the John who married Pocahontas. It has been uninjured by time, the slight defacement apparent in copy having been inflicted by Cromwell's troopers when they stabled their horses in the Church. The rubbing was made by Miss S. B. Black of Church House, Heacham, the present historian of the Rolfe family, and was presented by her to the Association, whose object is to raise a monument to the gentle guardian of the Jamestown colony.

A copy of the death notice of Pocahontas made from the Parish Register of St. George's Church at Gravesend, England, and certified to by the present rector, the Reverend Lionel Gedge, who presented it.

A photographic copy of Brueckner's "Marriage of Pocahontas" and a "Key to the Marriage of Pocahontas." The first was made from a fine and rare old engraving belonging to Miss Louise Harrison of North Carolina, in the keeping of Mrs. Campbell Pryor of Virginia, and the Key was copied from an equally fine and old engraving belonging to and donated by Mrs. Vreeland, the wife of Commander Charles Vreeland, U. S. Navy. It is interesting to note that many of the figures in the "Marriage" are portraits and that among them is another Mrs. John Rolfe. Her husband was confused with the bridegroom of Pocahontas hence "the scandalous chronicle," which the Honorable Wyndham Robertson attacks with such earnest and just indignation. The possibility that the pictures of Opachisco, Nantauquas and "the little brother" of Pocahontas are also portraits is strong. For John Wyth or White was "sent out to make portraits of the aborigines;" and his original sketches are preserved at the Ethnological Bureau at Washington, where, thanks to the courtesy of its chief, Mr. Holmes, Mr. William Ordway Partridge was permitted to study them as he is the sculptor of the statue soon to be raised by the Association on Jamestown Island. The Association also loaned a copy of the only serious document it has issued—the Pocahontas plate.

The Pocahontas plate, a reproduction of the Booton Hall portrait painted by order of King James I, the original of which until within a few years, was still in the possession of Mrs. Herbert Jones of Sculthorpe Hall, Norfolk, England. Miss Garrison, a descendant of the Maryland Jenifers, is responsible for this admirable piece of work in which the colors of the portrait are faithfully preserved and around the border of which runs a graceful design of corn and tobacco prepared by Mr. Martin and accepted with slight modifications.

The Association also lent samples of its badge and recognition pin and a knot of its official ribbon. The badge is a medallion of transparent red enamel with a white eagle's plume laid across its disc, the name Pocahontas and the dates 1595 and 1616 (her birth and death) run in gold letters around its margin. It depends by a link from an Indian arrow and its symbolism reads: Red and white for the races she united, the white eagle's plume for her secret name, Matoika (the Snow-Feather), the disc for the hemisphere whose fate she influenced more strongly than any woman except Queen Isabella, the arrow for her people and the golden link for herself who held Indian and white in a peace that outlasted her short life.

The official ribbon is corn color bordered with green for the corn which was the life of the colony and the tobacco which was its wealth. The post-card adopted and used as receipt for first members was also lent by the Association.

The Regent of Maryland lent: a photographic copy of the Booton Hall portrait,

framed between Captain Smith and Lord Delaware—the hardy preserver of Jamestown and its rescuer. The former introduced Pocahontas to English ways and ideas and the latter took her to England where his wife presented her at court.

A photograph of the Sedgeford Hall portrait, copied through the courtesy of Holcombe Ingleby, Esq., of Sedgeford Hall, Norfolk, England, and the Turkey Island portrait made from the Maryland Regent's copy.

Similar copies of the two ideal portraits of Pocahontas painted by the Sullys from two of her descendants. Obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Stannard of the Virginia Historical Society.

The facsimile of that portion of John Rolfe's letter to Governor Dale in which he declares his love for Pocahontas and asks permission to marry her. This is prepared and issued from the Ashmolean Museum.

The colored lithograph made from Sully's copy of the Turkey Island portrait. The original was sent to Ryland Randolph, Esq., of Turkey Island, and was copied by Sully in 1830 for Colonel Thomas Loraine McKenney's monumental work, "The Indian Tribes of North America" (Hall and McKenney, 1844). The history of this interesting and beautiful picture is briefly but clearly set forth by David Meade Randolph, who on the death of the owner in 1784, became his executor. A few years after Sully made his copy the canvas crumbled away and this is the only record we have of this most pleasing portrait. The fact that the hair waves in no argument against the accuracy, for the Booton Hall portrait shows what the tire-women did with corset, ruff, and shoe, to the gentle Algonquin princess before she was presented at court, and no doubt they added curling tongs to those other tortures to make her conform to the cruel standard of fashion in that fateful year of 1615-16.

The idea of the exhibit was to assist in showing forth the real history of this remarkable girl who has too long been treated as a myth, a romance, or at best an obscure figure about which tradition has drawn a vague outline, and it is a matter of congratulation that Maryland—the lover of history—offered her house for the presentation of the case to the traveling public, and so made known the lesson of gratitude we owe to Pocahontas, who saved the colony for two winters from starvation, and who three times intervened between its men and massacre.

This exhibit after the close of the exhibition was presented to the Association for the preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The Designers and Artisans Club, an organization of craftsmen and those interested in the furtherance of the arts and crafts movement formed in Baltimore in March, 1905, under the leadership of Miss Margaret E. Haydock, exhibited in the Maryland Building. The work shown included the stencilled curtains used in the reception hall and two side rooms, designed and made by Miss Bernice Porter and Miss Mary Bacot Pitts. Miss Pitts, Miss Porter and Miss Clara Littig also furnished stencilled sofa pillows for use in the reception hall. Other crafts represented were: Hand-built pottery by Miss Margaret Priscilla Grafflin; wheel shaped pottery by Miss Dora Murdoch; examples of Gesso work—a revival of an old Italian craft in which a composition of plaster is modeled in low relief on wood—by Miss Grafflin and Miss Porter; mirror in frame of Gesso work by Miss Grafflin; tooled leather, used in cardcases, portfolio book slips, etc., by Miss Grace Fields; metal work by Miss May S. Haydock, including bowls, teakettles, and inkstand beaten from sheet copper; two photographs, "Blow-

ing Bubbles" and "A Girl at the Window" by Mrs Jeanne E. Bennett; a rug woven on a hand-loom at the Locust Point Social Settlement by Miss Helen Child. The club has received recognition in art and craft centers as maintaining an exceptionally high standard in workmanship and design and is one of the National League of Handicraft Societies.

Near this exhibit was the picture of "Hennie Wilson," an old Southern "Mammy," loaned by Mrs D. C. Handy of Annapolis.

THE SPECIAL EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT.

Governor Warfield recognized the Jamestown Exposition as an opportunity to have Maryland's early history emphasized and to this end he appointed Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson to make the memorial collection which should be exhibited in the Maryland Building and afterwards permanently established in the State House at Annapolis. The governor issued to Mrs Richardson, under date of November 9, 1906, a commission which read:

Be it known that you are hereby appointed special executive historian to represent the executive department of the state of Maryland, in connection with the historic work of the Jamestown Exposition. To collect and put in shape such historic data and documents as will redound to the fame and glory of Maryland.

Mrs. Richardson had done distinguished work for the history of the state and was in close touch with its literature and archives. She was chairman of the Public Records Commission and is widely known for her work in professional genealogy.

For the collection exhibited in the Maryland Building, Mrs. Richardson made patient research among the original manuscript records of the state. With a special camera made to reproduce in facsimile at short range, the executive historian went to the old counties and photographed all that were available, thus preserving these fast decaying autographs of our pioneers and makers of Maryland's colonial history.

The traced autographs were found in the earliest record books, of the day when the provincial officials lived mainly at the Capitol, old "St. Maries," and affixed their signatures to the acts in which they were concerned. To this custom we are indebted for many of our most interesting autographs.

The entire executive exhibit was made by gleaning from original sources all that could link the individuality of our early settlers with their public acts, and thus preserve to all time the names of those who braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life to help lay the cornerstone of this great nation.

The purpose of the executive exhibit was educational. It demonstrated: 1st, the high moral and religious character of the settlers in their official

acts. 2d, their educational status in the hundreds of autographs of those who came before 1700. 3d, their social status in the use of heraldic seals and the erecting of lands into manors.

The executive exhibit was placed in a mahogany case which consisted of a heavy central column on which were hung 24 double-glass wings, each 37 by 28 inches, making 48 exposures, the surface amounting to 345 square feet.

The exhibit included the following object lessons in Maryland history:

The names of 110 of those who came in *The Ark* and *The Dove* with Governor Leonard Calvert—nearly an hundred of which names have never been published in any history.

Facsimile of original letter sent back on *The Ark's* return trip to England giving an account of the voyage over. Also one of the receipts for the two Indian arrows paid at Windsor Castle each Tuesday in Easter week, by the proprietary as fealty to the king, illustrating Maryland's exemption from taxation by king or parliament as her chartered right. These are the most uniquely valuable historical survivals in this country. The originals which are owned by the Maryland Historical Society were photographed for the executive exhibit.

Cæcilius Calvert's instructions for the erecting of land into manors, dated 1636.

An original bill of lading of colonial date beginning, "Shipped by the Grace of God," etc., illustrating the religious tone of the Maryland colonists.

That part of the "Act Concerning Religion" ensuring freedom of conscience, passed by the assembly of Maryland in the year 1649, records the fact that Maryland was at that time the only place in the known world where persons of all faiths were at liberty to worship God according to their own consciences.

The autographs of those who passed the act are attached to it and were shown for the first time.

Many names of the earliest settlers for whom lands were surveyed in the twelve oldest counties, giving the name of their first surveys—not all of their patents or grants. This roll of honor includes over a thousand names of the progenitors of Maryland's oldest families, in many of which these original lands have descended to the present generation. Their status as independent settlers is thus established.

Under the head—"Lords of the Manor in Maryland"—are given the names of forty-six of those who had granted them manors, with all the privileges of lords of the manor in England—giving the names of the manors and the acreage.

The act "for erecting a pryson in this Province," 1662, is made to point the lesson that Maryland was without a prison for 28 years after the settlement, a law-abiding condition unique in the history of colonization, which

is supplemented by a quotation from George Alsop, written in 1660, stating that "as there is no prison in Maryland, so the merit of the country deserves none."

The "Act against the Importation of Convicted Persons into this Province," passed 1676, is displayed to prove that we had no convicts among our settlers, as this act imposes a heavy fine on "some captains of merchant vessels" who smuggled in "several" felons and sold them for their own profit. The early settlers' list in the land office records 20,000 original emigrants who received warrants for land in Maryland prior to 1681. Everyone had to prove "his right," by stating how he came—not one instance gives a convict!

The act for "the founding and erecting of a school or college within this Province for the Education of Youth in Learning and Virtue," April, 1671, and the act establishing King William's School, 1696, are displayed to show that Maryland passed the first act for a free school in this country—and perhaps in the world.

Facsimile of Washington's letter "To The General Assembly of Maryland," after his election to the presidency of the United States, in which he makes pleasant reference to Maryland (Maryland State Papers).

Washington's eulogy of his aide, Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, who bore the official news of Cornwallis' surrender from Yorktown to the Congress at Philadelphia, October 19, 1781.

A curious document, entitled "Jeremiah Riley's Scheme for Destroying Ships of War," sent to the Council of Safety about 1776—the first plan for coast defense ever considered by the council in revolutionary times (Maryland Original Research Society).

An original commission signed by Hon. Matthew Tilghman, president of the Maryland Convention appointing Thomas Richardson captain of a company in Revolutionary service, 3d January, 1776.

Photograph of the patriot, Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, with a correct account of the "Burning of the *Peggy Stewart*," October 19, 1774.

Facsimile of "The Star-Spangled Banner," also photograph of one of the first printed copies distributed and sung in Baltimore the day after it was written off Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814. A photograph of Francis Scott Key, the author of this national song, and a St. Memin's engraving of Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, brother-in-law of Key, who had the words printed and set to music September 14, 1814. The original descended to his granddaughter, Mrs. Rebecca Lloyd Shippen.

Photographic facsimiles of the autographs and seals of about 600 early settlers and important colonial personages, taken from original wills and other legal documents in ancient court houses and the land office—many show heraldic seals of interest. These autographs are shown to illustrate the educational status of our early settlers who are believed by

many to have been illiterate. To each autograph is attached some data regarding the writer, giving a vital personal interest to the collection and representing much original research. The seals have identified many of the early settlers.

Traced autographs of 160 of the very earliest settlers, including many who came in *The Ark* and *The Dove*, besides Leonard Calvert and his Commissioners, such interesting characters as Henry Fleete of the Jamestown colony, who acted as interpreter between Governor Calvert and the Indians from whom he bought the site of the first permanent settlement in Maryland. Other autographs of special interest in this collection are those of Captain James Neale, a favorite of King Charles I; Richard Ingle, "Pirate and Rebel;" Mistress Margaret Brent, first woman suffragist in America and the Portia of colonial Maryland.

Facsimile of the unrecorded will of Charles, third Lord Baltimore, dated in 1714 and shown for the first time.

Survivals of mills employed in colonial Maryland, also typical household implements used in early days in Maryland, photographed in Dorchester county by Miss Mary V. Dorsey of that county.

Photograph of superb communion service engraved with royal arms of England presented to St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, by King William III, and inscribed with his initials W. R.

Photograph of the memorial ring given by Queen Henrietta Maria to her maid of honor, wife of an early Maryland settler, Captain James Neale, still owned by a descendant, Mrs. Clara S. Earle, of Maryland.

FACSIMILES OF RARE STATE DOCUMENTS.

Shown through the courtesy of the land commissioner, Hon. E. Stanley Toadvin.

Original charter of Annapolis, given by Queen Anne, 1708, in which are named the first mayor and alderman.

The original boundary agreement between the Penns and Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore (1760).

Frederick Calvert's instructions to Governor Horatio Sharpe about boundary question, showing map of land in dispute.

Ratification of Federal Constitution with autographs of Maryland signers, April 28, 1788.

Tripartite indenture between Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore, his uncle Cecilius Calvert and others, showing miniature of Lord Baltimore done in ink, also royal arms of England.

Typical indenture executed at London, tenth May, 1684, showing royal arms of King Charles II.

This is the assignment of "Resurrection Manor" in Maryland by Richard

Pery, of London, late of Patuxent, Maryland, to Thomas and George Plowder, of Lasham, Southampton County, England.

Plat of Baltimore and Jones Town in the year 1747.

The pictures of Mt. Airy and the silver service of Benedict Leonard Calvert, with photographs of Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Benedict Leonard Calvert, were lent by Miss. Rebecca Lynn Webster, a descendant of the Calverts. Miss Webster photographed the original portraits and silver at Mt. Airy.

In the Senate Chamber were two large cases containing the Indian remains from Maryland, collected and exhibited by Colonel William H. Love, of Baltimore. At the request of the Commission, Colonel Love wrote the following account of this exhibit:

The remains are several hundred in number and comprise almost every object which the Maryland Indian has left behind him in the form of stone work, hard and soft, and pottery made of clay intermixed with shell. When found on salt water this pounded shell is manufactured from the oyster, and in fresh water rivers—or rather their banks—the shell used by the Indian women for this purpose is from the well known fresh water mussell. The implements of stone consist of the great axes weighing eight to twelve pounds, made exactly like the fighting axe or tomahawk but for an entirely different purpose, to wit, killing of trees by continuous blows just at the point of contact between the tree and the surrounding soil. We are particularly fortunate in having the evidence of an Englishman, an eye witness, to the operation. His name was Allsopp and he wrote in 1666 a very interesting account of the Indians of the upper Chesapeake. He says "they bruise the bark of the largest trees on a level with the ground all around. This entirely detaches the bark from the sap wood. A fire was made all around that tree, the tree killed." Upon the recurrence of spring the strong oak or hickory did not put forth leaves that season, the smaller underbrush was killed in the same manner or did not exist.

Then comes the stone hammer, generally but not always spherical in form, with which they manufactured all the forms of Indian weapons of the character of the axe. This manufacture was largely the result of repeated blows in or near the same spot in the making of the grooves which receive the handle, exactly opposite in construction and principle to our present steel axe of to-day. In the case of the stone axe, the handle went round the body of the instrument, whereas in the modern axe the handle passes through the head of the instrument. The same results are obtained, however, and the blow was delivered with much more elastic stroke than the rigid modern axe, with its hickory handle, would be capable of. All forms and sizes of the Indian stone axe will be found in this collection. The tomahawk or Indian stone fighting axe never weighed over a pound or at the utmost fourteen ounces. Intermediate sizes of this weapon were no doubt used in encounters with large game, such as our Maryland woods abounded in,—the numerous deer, panthers—or as the earliest colonists called them, lions—and the black bear which required an exceedingly hard blow with a heavy weapon to render them *hors de combat*. The projectile weapons, on the other hand, could be used at a fairly safe distance from any enraged or dangerous animal, and the great stone spear attached to a handle twelve or fourteen feet in length could be driven into the largest bear or buffalo in a fatal manner in the hands of an expert and powerful Indian.

An old Osage Indian told me that their people always drove the spear not across the ribs but between, giving it a clear entrance into the vital parts of the body.

In this collection, also, I have endeavored to give specimens of every one of the different forms of projectile weapons consisting of arrow points and spear points, from the very largest to the smallest.

The soapstone domestic utensils that I have placed in the exhibit constitute a very remarkable and interesting sub-division. Maryland abounds in fine soapstone deposits, particularly Howard and Montgomery counties. It is also found in other parts of the state. This form of stone was used largely for making the cooking utensils for permanent village sites, but I doubt if it was much used by hunters or fishermen, for the reason that they were always moving about, and this class of utensils was extremely heavy.

The pottery of the Maryland Indians, from nearly every part of the state, is also shown, and here can be detected the various tribal differences that existed in the decoration and burning of the pottery. Some of the women used pounded quartzite stone in place of shell in reinforcing the clay.

In speaking of soapstone, the vicinity of Sandy Spring and the Quaker neighborhood at that point contains a great many broken specimens of the labors of the men who, apparently, devoted their entire lives to the manufacture of these utensils.

Another sub-division of this subject is the stone workshop of the Indian manufacturers. I do not believe that any people with any kind of tools were more expert in the selection and manufacture of stone weapons and implements than the North American Indians, not only expert in the selection but in the fracturing of the stone selected for the weapon. By a few expert blows they were enabled to ascertain the true cleavage of each individual pebble which they intended to work on, large or small. This was absolutely necessary before going on with the further elaboration of the fragment selected for that particular implement.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that from long familiarity with this subject and from countless sources of information, I have come to the decision that numerous selected families from each tribe understood the secrets of the manipulation of stone with their rude implements better than anyone else in the tribe, and that they were supplied with provision and material by the rest of their fellows in return for manufacturing the various forms of implements and weapons on which their life depended. I believe that these secrets descended from father to son and from mother to daughter—the manufacture and the means of attaching the handles and the shafts to the projectile weapons; and the mixing and tempering of the clay for the pottery; in the skinning, stretching and tanning of hides and in the selection of material, the preparation of the same and the final manufacture of mats and baskets for which Maryland was celebrated.

In the Maryland Building were a dozen handsome photographs of educational institutions of the state, and a description of these will be found in the chapter on education.

Among the state institutions which sent photographs was the Springfield State Asylum for the Insane. These pictures showed most effectively the fine site of the asylum and the great beauty of its new buildings. The Springfield Asylum is one of the best of the state institutions.

More pictures and historical objects were offered to the Maryland Building than could be properly displayed and the commission was obliged to decline many which it would have been glad to accept had the building been larger. Altogether more than five hundred different objects of art and workmanship illustrative of Maryland talent and skill were represented.

The following, conspicuously displayed in the Maryland Building, attracted much attention:

MARYLAND AND THE NORTHWEST.

It is due to Maryland that the great Northwest Territory, including the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, was acquired as the property of all the states and those states erected into free commonwealths.

The Maryland Convention on October 30, 1776 adopted a resolution declaring that the vast Western lands should be the common property of all the states, to be erected later into independent commonwealths.

October 15, 1777, a month before the Articles of Confederation of the United States were proposed to the states for ratification, it was moved in congress that the United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and executive right and power to ascertain and fix the Western boundary of such states as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea, etc., and Maryland alone voted in the affirmative.

May 21, 1779, "instructions" from the legislature of Maryland to her delegates were read in congress, forbidding them to ratify the Articles of Confederation until the Northwest Territory question was settled in accordance with her views.

For a long time Maryland struggled alone to gain her point, but at last her firmness began to have influence.

Virginia, on December 14, 1779, expressed herself ready to listen to proposals for the cession of her great claims to the Northwest. New York passed an act February 19, 1780, authorizing her delegates to cede her claim.

Congress on September 6, 1780, recommended to the states having land claims a general cession to the federal government.

Virginia on January 2, 1780, offered to cede hers, and the New York offer was presented to congress, March 1, 1781.

As this assured her contention, Maryland then on the same day ratified the Articles of Confederation. She was the last state to do this and the desire to obtain her ratification affected the action of the other states in their cession of the Northwest lands.

The ordinance of 1787 provided for the future of the Northwest along the lines of the plan which Maryland had urged ten years before. This was the beginning of American expansion to the Pacific by erecting acquired areas into territories and later into self-governing states.

For Maryland's historical exhibit in the Maryland Building, a silver medal was awarded. It was one of the very few medals of any kind given for exhibits in state buildings.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION AND THE DEDICATION OF THE MARYLAND BUILDING.

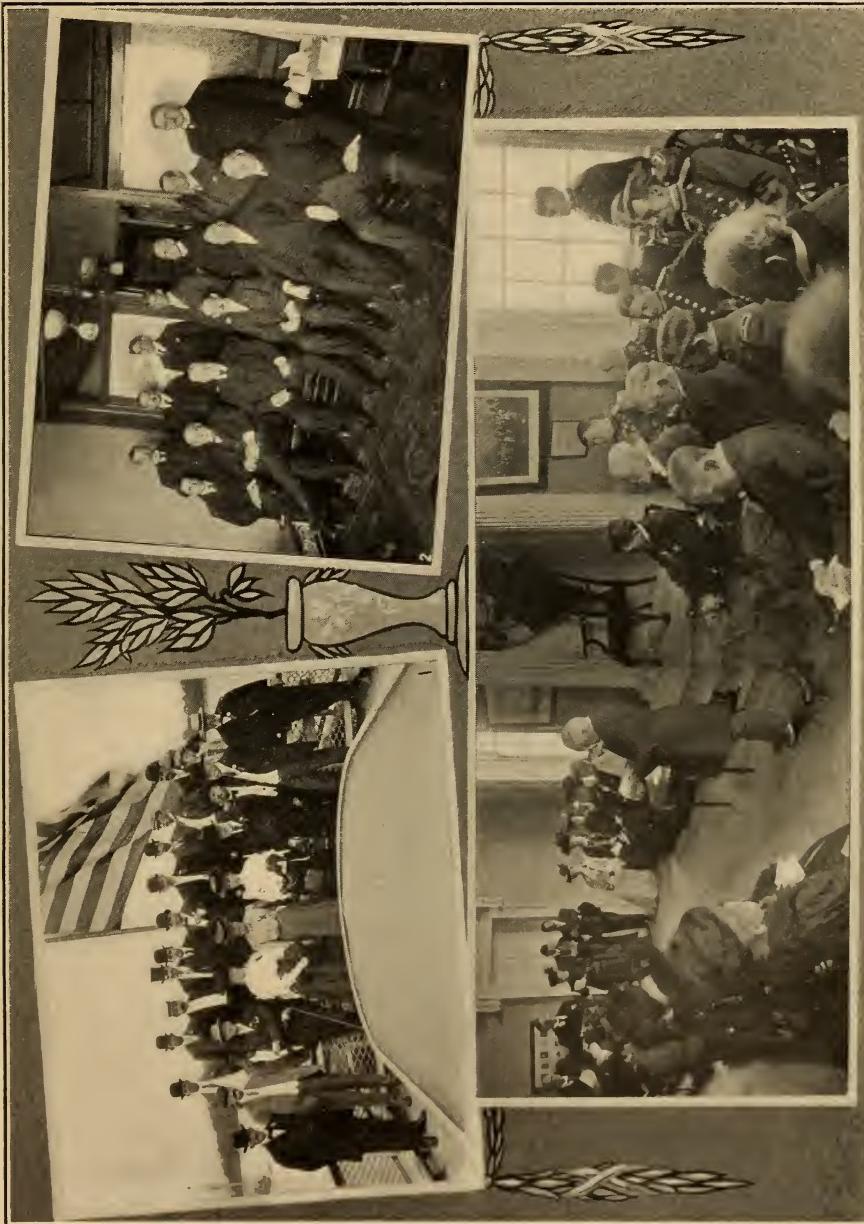
It was hoped that Maryland would be allowed to dedicate its building on the opening day of the exposition, which was April 26, 1907; but the program was so crowded that by special request of the exposition authorities, the exercises were set for the next day, Saturday. Two thousand invitations were mailed to the officials and distinguished people of every state of the Union.

The Maryland Commission did not leave Friday out of their arrangements, and it was well for the comfort of the Marylanders that they made their plans broad and comprehensive.

For the trip to Hampton Roads and return, the *Charlotte* of the Chesapeake Steamship Company was chartered, and the party had been limited to conform to her accommodations. It happened, however, that the Chesapeake Steamship Company had just received from the yards their new ship, the *Columbia*. And twenty-four hours before the trip was to be made Commodore Reuben Foster, the president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company and a member of the Maryland Commission, turned over to the Commission the *Columbia* in place of the *Charlotte* without extra charge. The result was that the commissioners and their guests and Governor Warfield and his party not only sailed to Hampton Roads under exceptionally enjoyable conditions, but they had the additional satisfaction of inaugurating the service of a handsome new ship in the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay.

The Maryland party chartered the *Columbia* from the time they left Baltimore at 7 p. m., April 24, until they returned on Sunday morning April 28. It was said that the Marylanders in their visit took their own hotel with them. They lived and slept on the ship; and their food served at the Maryland Building on Friday and Saturday was provided by a force of caterers taken from Baltimore. By means of these preparations the Maryland Commission was enabled to feed hundreds of Marylanders on both days, which was an important consideration in view of the difficulty in getting good food on the exposition grounds at that time.

The opening of the exposition was unfortunate because of its unfinished state and of the incomplete provisions for the entertainment of the crowds. There was much discomfort and afterwards a general outburst of com-



COMMISSIONERS ON STEAMER DANVILLE.
GOVERNOR WARFIELD DELIVERING ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF
MARYLAND BUILDING, APRIL 26, 1907

plaint. To all of this, Maryland's participation was an unique exception. Maryland was ready in every way. Its building was open and furnished; its exhibits were in place; and of all the states it was the only one that made this record. The newspapers of Maryland and other states gave Maryland unstinted credit for its work. It is natural, therefore, for the commissioners to look back to the beginning of the exposition with considerable satisfaction.

Those who were on board the *Columbia* were:

Members of the Maryland Commission: Mr. Carter Lee Bowie, Mr. Oliver D. Collins, Captain Frederick M. Colston, Mr. Charles A. Councilman, Mr. S. Frank Dashiell, Mr. Richard S. Dodson, Mr. Allan Farquhar, Commodore Reuben Foster, Dr. Wm. W. Goldsborough, Dr. John H. Jamar, Colonel David G. McIntosh, Mr. J. Martin McNabb, Mr. Seymour Mandelbaum, Mr. Lynn R. Meekins, Mr. James W. Owens, Mr. W. J. Price, Jr. Mr. Jacob Rohrback, Mr. John K. Shaw, Jr., Mr. T. Herbert Shriver, Mr. Palmer Tennant, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Mr. George M. Thomas, Mr. John Warfield.

Members of the Auxiliary Committee: Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Mrs. Jesse Tyson.

Members of the special Industrial Committee: Mr. J. Harry Tregoe, Mr. W. W. Cator, Mr. E. K. Pattison, Mr. James Preston.

Guests of the Maryland Commissioners: Mrs. F. M. Colston, Mrs. D. H. Thomas, Mrs. D. G. McIntosh, Mrs. C. A. Councilman, Mrs. Richard S. Dodson, Mrs. O. D. Collins, Mrs. J. Martin McNabb, Mrs. Seymour Mandelbaum, Mrs. W. J. Price, Mrs. J. K. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. Lynn R. Meekins, Mrs. George M. Thomas, Miss Ethel Farquhar, Miss Alice Brooke, Miss Grace R. Streett, Miss Mary O. Shriver, Miss Hilda Shriner, Miss Sothoron, Miss Charlotte P. Smith, Gen. Lawrason Riggs, Gen. Peter Leary, Mr. J. C. M. Lucas, Mr. Louis M. Milbourn, Mr. Allan Goldsborough. Mr. George W. Knapp, Mr. Laurence Bailliere, Mr. John L. Sanford, Mr. Jesse O. Snyder, Mr. John Ridgely, Mr. Richard N. Jackson, Mr. A. R. Dennis, Mr. George W. McCreary, Dr. William B. Clark, Dr. O. P. Penning, Mr. W. W. Crosby. Mr. Jesse Shriner, Mr. L. W. Meekins, Mr. William Baughman.

In Governor Warfield's party were: Governor and Mrs. Warfield, Miss Carrie Warfield, Mr. R. N. Hart, Col. Oswald Tilghman, Mrs. Tilghman and Miss Tilghman, General and Mrs. Murray Vandiver, Comptroller and Mrs. Gordon T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Richardson, Gen. Clinton L. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Gen. J. T. M. Finney, Gen. N. Winslow Williams, Mrs. Williams and Miss Ann Williams, Col. E. L. Woodside, Col. Richard S. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Col. Henry Hollyday, Jr., Col. Joseph L. Wickes, Col. E. Austin Baughman, Col. W. Hopper Gibson, Col. John L. G. Lee, Col. Gillet Gill and Mrs. Gill, Sergeant Edward Wernsing, Sergeant Robert P. McClelland.

In addition to the *Columbia* five ships and a fleet of private yachts took many hundreds of Marylanders to the opening day ceremonies. It was estimated over one thousand Marylanders were present. A current description of the day said,

Next to President Roosevelt and Virginia, Maryland today played the most important part in the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. In every avenue, in every street and in every thoroughfare Marylanders, and especially Baltimoreans loomed up in throngs.

The commissioners and their guests were early on the grounds. They had finished their breakfast on the boat by eight o'clock; at nine they were on their special tug; and by ten o'clock they were at the Maryland Building. Here Governor Warfield held an informal reception, for the building was crowded in the morning hours. In a short time Adjutant-General Anderson of Virginia, accompanied by Inspector-General Stern, both in full uniform, entered and conveyed the greetings of the governor of Virginia to the governor of Maryland. This courtesy was duly received by Governor Warfield and Adjutant-General Riggs and was soon returned. Shortly before eleven the official party from Maryland, headed by Governor Warfield, who had in his carriage Mrs. Warfield and Mrs. Tilghman, the wife of the secretary of state, proceeded to the reviewing stand. The Marylanders were assigned seats to the right of the presidential party. In a private box were Governor Warfield, Mrs. Warfield; Captain F. M. Colston, chairman of the Maryland Commission; Mrs. John Ridgely, president of the Auxiliary Commission; and Adjutant-General Clinton L. Riggs. The party remained to hear the speeches of President Roosevelt and Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition.

They then returned to the Maryland Building, where lunch was served at two o'clock. The crowds kept coming to the Maryland Building all the afternoon and there was a practically continuous reception by Governor Warfield, Captain Colston and the members of the Auxiliary Commission, Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, who were assisted by the hostess, Miss Mary L. Robbins. Official visits were made by the Maryland Commissioners to the other state buildings later in the day. The commissioners and their guests spent the night on the *Columbia* at Norfolk, and those who could witnessed the illumination of the great naval fleet in Hampton Roads, one of the most beautiful spectacles ever seen in American waters.

On the 27th, the exercises in the Maryland Building, which was handsomely decorated, were set for noon, but were delayed because some of the speakers were not present. It was afterwards found that President Tucker for whom the Marylanders were waiting was also waiting in a car that was off the track half way between Norfolk and the exposition grounds.

Every part of the Maryland Building was filled with Marylanders and their friends, and the Senate Chamber contained a distinguished audience, including the official representatives of other states and of the exposition, the governor of Delaware and his staff, the governor of Virginia and his staff, and many men eminent in public and private life. It was particularly notable for the number of beautiful women.

The meeting was called to order and the exercises were begun by the secretary of the Maryland Commission, who introduced Mr. O. D. Batchelor, counsel to the Jamestown Exposition, who was called upon to take the place of President Tucker. In spite of the short notice Mr. Batchelor delivered an eloquent address which was cordially applauded throughout its telling periods. The following report is only an outline of his remarks, but they give an idea of the warmth and interest of his greeting:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen;

The secretary of your commission, Mr. Meekins, does an injustice in introducing me as the official representative of the Jamestown Exposition without adding the qualification that I was selected on account of Mr. Tucker's absence, and only about two seconds ago.

It is a fact that on a certain memorable occasion, in the year 1635, I believe, Virginia had the honor of entertaining every citizen of Maryland, and the spirit of good fellowship then manifested has increased with the centuries. The occasion referred to may not be fresh in the memories of some of the audience, and I have it in mind because it has recently been my duty to delve into our colonial history. I refer to the visit which the first party of Maryland settlers paid Governor Harvey, of Virginia, upon their entry within the Capes and before proceeding up the waters of the beautiful Chesapeake. The Virginia governor received his visitors in the most hospitable fashion, and a whole week was given over to their entertainment. In this same spirit do we welcome you today, and before our exposition closes we trust our welcome shall now, as then, embrace every citizens of your glorious commonwealth. [Applause.]

It is the desire of the management of this exposition that its crowning feature shall be the means of social intercourse between the citizens of all the states which it will afford, and no state has done, is doing, more than proud Maryland to aid us in the realization of this desire. As I look upon this splendid edifice, which you are about to dedicate to this object, the evidence is unmistakable that you gentlemen of the commission have builded well and wisely, but methinks I see in the perfect taste displayed in its minor appointments, its decorations, and its furnishings, unmistakable evidences of the handiwork of the lady members of your commission. [Applause.]

And honored as I am by the presence of so many of the fair daughters of our two commonwealths, I cannot refrain from a word of just encomium of the part which womanhood has played in bringing about the conditions which make possible this splendid celebration of our birth as a nation. Left alone to masculine nurture and tutelage, the Babe Columbia would either soon have perished or else have become imbued with the brutality of savagery, rather than the virtues of a Christian civilization. It required the faith-winged prayers, the dauntless courage and the matchless love of the mother-heart—it required, in short, the cavalier woman of old England, refined and purified in the crucible of the New World's peril and privation, to fashion the character and foster the moral growth of our fair Columbia, to make her fair in fame as in form and feature. [Applause.]

Three hundred years have passed. The daughter has grown old as the almanac reckons age—false standard it is—and now that she comes back to the old homestead to spend her three hundredth anniversary around the old hearthstone, we are going to have a birthday party, and this means that our house must be set in order, the feast prepared, the table spread. Into whose hands shall we commit this task? Would we have neatness, would we have tastefulness, would we have sumptuousness, would we have loveliness, we must commit it into the willing, loving, deft hands of the women whose mothers rocked the baby cradle of our guest, watched o'er her infant slumbers and taught her tiny feet to walk. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, we welcome your coming amongst us, for we are assured its only result can but be the strengthening of the bonds of friendship which already unite us. [Applause.]

Replying to the greeting of the exposition, Captain Frederick M. Colston, president of the Maryland Commission, said:

It is peculiarly appropriate that the Maryland Building stands next to that of Virginia—with no fence between—typical of those states, which have adjoined from colonial times; and from that time to now their boundaries have never been legally established. [Applause.]

Virginia and Maryland have always stood together—alike in feeling and in sentiment; united by many ties of blood and friendship.

This exposition will only tend to increase and cement the bonds which for nearly three hundred years have united them. [Applause.]

(*Then addressing Governor Warfield, Captain Colston said.:*)

Honored by your appointment, the Maryland Commission of the Jamestown Exposition is now prepared to point to the results of their labors.

The design of our building was suggested by a young Maryland architect, Lawrence H. Fowler, and it was selected and has been executed by another Maryland architect, Douglas H. Thomas, Jr. It is copied from a house erected by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, of Maryland, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the hall in which we stand is a replica of the senate chamber in the state house at Annapolis in which Washington resigned his commission to the congress of the United States, then assembled in that chamber. [Applause.]

In this hall we have collected a series of historical portraits and documents which illustrate the glorious history of Maryland in the colonial and Revolutionary period, among which is a copy of a letter from Washington to the then governor of Maryland, dated at the camp near York, October, 1781, in which he announced the surrender at Yorktown, over yonder, of the British forces, which ended the war of the Revolution and made the colonies free and independent states.

That letter was sent by the hand of his aide-de-camp, Colonel Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, and in that letter Washington says: "My present engagement will not allow me to add more than my congratulations on this happy event, and to express the high sense I have of the powerful aid derived from the State of Maryland in complying with my every request to the executive of it." [Applause.]

We are proud to be able to say that every governor of Maryland, from Thomas Sim Lee, in 1781, to Edwin Warfield, in 1907, has been equally responsive to his patriotic duties. [Applause.]

I would not be doing justice to my own feelings or be unmindful of a sense of gratitude if I did not express the obligation which we owe to the faithful and untiring labors of the secretary of this commission and of the women members of our commission

headed by Mrs. John Ridgely, of Hampton, to whom we owe so much, and to whom in a large degree is owing the success of our exhibition.

I now tender to you the keys to the Maryland Building of the Jamestown Exposition.
[Applause.]

After the applause subsided, Captain Colston introduced Governor Warfield who was received with very marked enthusiasm. The governor's address was as follows:

It gives me pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to receive from you these keys, which in this case typify work well performed; and I congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen of the commission, upon the completion of this beautiful building in time for the ceremonies attending the opening of this historic exposition. You have earned the praise, and the thanks as well, of all Marylanders, for the intelligent and splendid manner in which you have performed this part of the work entrusted to you. [Applause.]

In every vital movement or emergency in American history, during the past 273 years, Maryland has been among the first in action and always in the vanguard.

More first things, from the first steamboat, and the first railroad, and the first telegraph, to the first revolution in printing—have come from Maryland than from any other state in the Union.

It was my special privilege to be among the very first governors in the United States to command the exposition to a legislature, and Maryland was one of the first states to authorize a commission and to take action looking forward to the consummation which we witness here today.

So it is but in line with her record to have Maryland first in readiness to receive the throngs which came yesterday, and which I hope will continue to come until the last day of November. [Applause.]

This building speaks for itself and will be the admiration of all visitors to these grounds. The interior decorations and the furniture reflect the refined taste, the practical judgment, and the good sense of Maryland women. [Applause.]

It was a display of wisdom upon the part of the men of the commission when they decided to leave the supervision of the inside adornment to the ladies of the advisory board. Their work has been more than successful; it is simply admirable.

I feel a profound satisfaction in accepting these keys; and in doing so I want it understood that I approve most unqualifiedly all that has been done by the commission in the erection and equipment of this building.

And I now, without delay, do, with these keys, what any well-trained Maryland gentleman would do under the same circumstances—heed the usage, the very proper usage—of our state, and place them where they are held in every well-regulated home in Maryland. [Applause and laughter.] So, Mrs. Ridgely and ladies of the auxiliary committee, I deliver to you this sacred trust. [Applause].

We men of Maryland make mistakes and have our failings and are weak even when we are strongest, but we always feel safe and are perfectly content when the ladies of the household carry the keys. [Applause.]

I hand them over to you with my sincere acknowledgments of the great work your committee has done in keeping the commission straight and putting the finishing touches to its work, and with the confident assurance that the custody and care of this attractive abiding place could not be under the supervision of five more competent, accomplished and distinguished Maryland ladies, "to the manner born," who have in their own lives demonstrated that the charm of Maryland homes and the fame of Maryland's hospitality rest upon the grace and gentle courtesy of her fair daughters.

At this point Governor Warfield approached Mrs. John Ridgely, president of the Auxiliary Commission, who was greeted with applause when she arose to receive the keys which he placed in her hands. Mrs. Ridgely made a brief reply acknowledging the governor's tribute. There was more applause and the governor then resumed his address.

My friends, I will not detain you to listen to patriotic platitudes, which are so often the sum and substance of speeches on occasions like this, but I do ask that you will be patient with me whilst I briefly narrate the story of the friendly relations that have always existed between Maryland and Virginia, and their coöperation in making this great republic. [Applause.]

The foundation for the cordial relations between these two colonies was laid in 1609, when Lord Baltimore was a member of the Virginia Company, and was cemented twenty years later, when he, with his wife and children, had to abandon his colony in Newfoundland, because of the rigorous climate of that island, and take refuge at Jamestown.

Because of his religion he at first met with some hostility, but the best people of the colony were so kind and hospitable to him that, when he returned to England, he left Lady Baltimore and his children in the care of the Virginians.

Thus early in the history of the Old Dominion was the character of her people for hospitality established.

It may also interest you to know that the first governor of Virginia entertained at Jamestown, 273 years ago, the first governor of Maryland. [Applause].

When the *Ark* and *Dove*, bearing Governor Leonard Calvert and his band of pioneers to make the settlement of Maryland reached American waters their first harbor was Hampton Roads, yonder broad, beautiful and now historic sheet of water. [Applause].

The two little vessels, with their freight of adventurous men, after many lonely and weary days upon the great ocean, and it was a lonely age in which to be upon the great sea, for ships were rare, only seen "from time to time; like pilgrims, here and there, crossing the waters," dropped their anchors over there, opposite Old Point Comfort. [Applause.]

We can picture the loneliness of the scene that surrounded them and imagine how comforting was their anchorage. Compare that scene with the bustle, the grandeur and the brilliancy of the scene that we witnessed here yesterday, when the warships of the mightiest nations of the earth passed in review and saluted the chief magistrate of this great republic, the foundation of which was laid 300 years ago by that small band of colonists who settled at Jamestown.

The two ships bearing the Maryland pioneers remained in these waters eight days, and it was during that period that Governor Calvert visited Jamestown and was entertained by Governor Harvey with that gracious and generous hospitality for which Virginia is still famed.

The correspondence passing between the Governor of Virginia and the chief secretary of King Charles I in regard to this visit is worthy of note. The governor said, in his letter:

"I shall put the dayes wherein I did that service to my Lord Baltimore which deserved thanks from Your Honor into the accompte of my happie days, next unto that daye where I was designed to doe His Majesty service in this place; and for the respect I owe Your Honor and for the nobleness I know to be in My Lord Baltimore and his designs, I doe promise Your Honor to doe him all the service I am able." [Applause.]

And Governor Calvert, referring to the courteous attentions and services of Governor Harvey, in a letter dated May 30, 1634, says (after leaving St. Christopher's):

"We set sayle for Virginia, where we arrived on the 27th of February, and staying eight or nine dayes to land some passengers, and to deliver the King's letter to Sir John Harvey, we sayled for Maryland, the country so long looked for."

These were not the only services rendered Leonard Calvert by the governor of Virginia. He furnished him corn, cattle and other necessities and provided him with a guide and interpreter, who enabled him to speak with the emperor of Piscataway before attempting to land and assured him that he came in peace. [Applause.]

When the settlement of Maryland began, in 1634, the population of the Virginia colony was only 5119 souls. The coming of Lord Baltimore to Maryland strengthened the Virginia settlement and inspired new courage and new hope in the colonists. They realized that they had neighbors who were congenial and helpful and with whom they could coöperate and work in harmony for mutual protection and advancement.

When Claiborne and Ingle took possession of the Maryland colony, Governor Calvert the rightful governor of Maryland, took refuge in Virginia, where he received the protection of Sir William Berkeley, who aided him to recover his colony.

In 1656 John Hammond, one of the early chroniclers of Virginia and Maryland, wrote a description of the two colonies, which he designated as "Leah and Rachel; or Two Fruitful Sisters: Virginia and Maryland." Hammond at first settled in Virginia, but, like many in that colony, he was attracted by Lord Baltimore's government, having as he says, for nineteen years served Virginia, the elder sister, I cast my eye on Maryland, the younger; grew enamored of her beauty, resolving, like Jacob, when he had first served for Leah, to begin a fresh service for Rachel. [Applause.]

Many Virginians followed the example of John Hammond and migrated to Maryland. Notably was this the case with the Puritans, and we are indebted to Virginia for giving us the progenitors of many of Maryland's leading families. After the Civil War thousands of Virginians came to Maryland, and made their homes amongst us. We welcomed them as brothers, and today many of them are among our chief and most highly honored citizens—clergymen, lawyers, teachers, physicians, merchants—who have contributed greatly to the advancement of their adopted state, to its glory and honor and wealth. [Applause.]

It will thus be seen that from the beginning down to the present time, Virginia and Maryland have been connected, not divided by the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. These broad waters have been the highways for the exchange of visits between the two peoples, and for a stream of commerce of ever-increasing volume. [Applause.]

Under the old articles of confederation each of the states was almost a separate power, regulating its own internal and external commerce, having the control of all the navigable waters within its coasts, and maintaining its own custom-houses and fixing its own tariffs.

Maryland and Virginia, however, entered into a compact which made them, for purposes of trade, a single state.

Before that compact no ship from the ocean could reach a port in Maryland without the consent of Virginia, or without complying with the regulations which Virginia might think it fit to establish.

No trader from Maryland could carry his wares to Virginia, and no trader from Virginia could carry his into Maryland, without paying the tariff tax which might be imposed, respectively, by the two states.

In order to preserve that harmony which it was equally the interest of the two states to cultivate, the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia appointed commissioners to agree upon terms of mutual trade and good-fellowship as neighbors.

Maryland appointed as her commissioners, three of her most eminent citizens—Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Thomas Stone and Samuel Chase.

Virginia appointed Alexander Henderson and George Mason, the distinguished author of the first written declaration of the rights of the people that was ever penned by human hands—the Bill of Rights—which was afterwards embodied in substance in the Declaration of Independence, in the constitution of the United States and in the constitution of Maryland, and, I believe, in the constitutions of all the states of the Union.

Upon the invitation of George Washington, these commissioners met at Mount Vernon, and there formulated the compact of 1785, which is still binding as the highest law upon the two states.

By that compact Maryland acquired the free navigation of the Chesapeake, free trade was established between the two states, and Virginia acquired concurrent jurisdiction over the Potomac, a river which belonged exclusively to Maryland. [Applause.]

The discussions and consultations growing out of these matters brought about stupendous results, for out of them came the first conference looking to the establishment of a more permanent union between the states, which was held at Annapolis in the old senate chamber, of which this room is a reproduction. This conference inaugurated the movement that resulted in the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787 and framed the Constitution of the United States.

In shaping these events the greatest of Virginians, the greatest of Americans, had much to do. Without him the constitution of the United States as we have it would not have been written, and, having been written, without his influence would not have been adopted.

On the soil of Maryland the crowning act of a great military career was enacted when, at Annapolis, on December 23, 1783, in the old senate chamber, of which this room is a counterpart, Washington finally sheathed his sword and returned to congress his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental army. [Applause.]

These are but a few of the great events in the founding of this nation in which both Maryland and Virginia participated. During all of the colonial and Revolutionary period Maryland and Virginia were ever in accord. I will not weary you by recounting the many historic incidents in which they jointly participated.

Woodrow Wilson, in his "History of the American People," has this to say about the character of the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia:

"It was not mere love of adventure that made the English swarm to America. It was the spirit of liberty and of mastery. It was the most spirited men who were the most uneasy in those evil days of the Stuart kings; and because they were cramped and thwarted and humbled at home they thought the more often and the more wistfully of the freedom they might find in America. Virginia had been planted and had thriven, it is true before there was this sting of uneasiness to drive men over sea. She had been created because of the spirit of trade and conquest, the impulse of international rivalry, the love of gain and the capacity for independent action which had come to Englishmen in the stirring sixteenth century." [Applause.]

That spirit of liberty and mastery which influenced the founders of these states has been inherited by their descendants, and has prevailed in Maryland and Virginia throughout all the years that have intervened down to the present time. [Applause.]

It was that spirit which secured to the people of Maryland, in the very beginning of the colonial government:

1. An elective legislature and the right to initiate legislation and to make laws without the approval of the king.
2. The right of liberty of conscience.
3. The enjoyment of all of the provisions of Magna Charta.
4. The right of trial by jury.

5. The right that no war should be waged beyond the limits of the province for which the freemen should be bound to pay the expense without their consent.

6. The right of the common law.

7. The separation of church and state.

It was that spirit which aroused the colonists to demand freedom from British rule, and to inscribe upon their banners, "Liberty and Independence, or Death in the Pursuit of It." [Applause.]

We should feel a just pride in the fact that the spirit which animated the founders of Maryland and Virginia and the fathers of the republic survives today in their descendants, and that the influence of that same spirit in the sons of those patriots has been potent for good in both Maryland and Virginia. [Applause.]

And it is a significant fact that the leading men who have served these two states as governors, United States senators and in other high places have, with but few exceptions, had this inheritance. [Applause.]

The same can be said of the presidents of the United States. Every one of them has had the blood of the founders of the nation in his veins. [Applause.]

What a wonderful heritage has our country received from the men who came across the waters and faced the trials and the dangers of the colonial period and who fought the fight for liberty and independence; and what a proud fact it is that their descendants today are guiding and directing the affairs of this republic and molding its destinies! [Applause.]

My friends, I thank you for your attention. My story of Maryland's glories and achievements will be continued to another day of celebration and reunion upon these grounds. We will have frequent opportunities of participating in the patriotic gatherings that will assemble here. [Applause.]

Let us dedicate ourselves today to the work before us, and let us all unite in the determination to keep Maryland in the forefront until the close of this exposition. [Applause.]

The doors of this building will be kept wide open to welcome visitors from every state, every country, every clime, so that the fame of Maryland's greatness and the courtesy and hospitality of her people may be carried to every corner of the world. [Great Applause.]

At the conclusion of the governor's address the applause was general and enthusiastic, and it was still going on when "The Star Spangled Banner" was struck up. The audience joined in singing the anthem and the effect was a dramatic climax to the program. For the music the commission was indebted to Mr. Charles M. Stieff, who provided the soloist, Mrs. W. W. Niles, soprano, Mr. Edwin M. Shonent, pianist, and Mr. Earl J. Pfonts, violinist.

Then came the inspection of the building followed by a luncheon which continued throughout most of the afternoon, and at which two thousand people were served.

At four-thirty p.m. an official reception was held by the governor, and to this were invited the officials of the exposition and of the states, and the officers of the army and navy, giving a brilliant ending to the day.

The commissioners and their guests dined at the Chamberlin Hotel, and at nine o'clock embarked on the *Columbia* at Old Point and sailed for Baltimore, where they arrived early Sunday morning.

On the trip up the bay a meeting of the commission was held, Captain Frederick M. Colston presiding. Mr. J. William Baughman of Frederick was elected host of the Maryland Building. To the Auxiliary Commission \$700 was voted for furnishing the Maryland Building. Resolutions expressing appreciation of the work of the chairman and the secretary in the arrangements for the opening day were adopted unanimously. After Mr. Reuben Foster had retired from the meeting, the commissioners adopted resolutions expressing their appreciation of the splendid trip, and their praise of the *Columbia*.

On Opening Day was sung with splendid effect the official opening hymn at the Jamestown Exposition, by William M. Pegram, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., set to music by Mr. William S. Owst, of Baltimore. The hymn was as follows:

O God of Nations, by Thy guiding hand
Were our forefathers led to this blest shore,
When they were seeking for some friendly land
Where they Thy praise, from fervent hearts might pour
In deep libations. They had nought to fear
From persecution's rack, or bitter strife,
Or gross exactions, often hard to bear,
Which compassed all their daily round of life.
Their first famed act on bleak Cape Henry's shore
Was planting of the Cross, with grateful mien.
Then with loud voice, above the ocean's roar
Proclaimed their faith in what was yet unseen,
Yet well they knew had surely been decreed
And in His own good time would be declared,
By Him who helped them in their hour of need,
Who neither fost'ring care, nor guidance spared.
Cheered by blest Hope, sheet-anchor of the soul,
They struggled on, impelled by conscious right,
Strong in that Faith, which did their acts control,
And gave them power when it was lost in sight.
On Jamestown Isle they did new altars raise,
Crude at the first, but with high purpose bent,
And there again with heartsome hymns of praise
They worshiped Thee, O God, with one consent.
So thus 'tis seen, it needs not to be proved,
That in this glorious land, where they were free,
Their first thought was of Him, whom they well loved,
Their glory was "religious liberty."
So now, Great God, on this our nation's day,
We give Thee homage, by our sires begun;
We still would learn of Thee to watch and pray,
Lest, losing Thy loved care, we be undone.
We praise Thee for the gifts Thy love bestows,
On this our country, with unsparing hand;

Though undeserved, it thus most truly shows
Thy watchful care o'er this God-favored land;
On which blest liberty first saw the light,
Where it was cradled, as the world records;
Where our forefathers' faith is "lost in sight,"
Where Thou are "King of Kings and Lord of Lords!"

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CHAPTER IX.

MARYLAND DAY.

Maryland day, September 12, the anniversary of "The Star Spangled Banner," will linger in memory as the most brilliant occasion of the exposition. The weather was delightful. The program was carried out without delay and without a single untoward incident. Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition, declared that Maryland day surpassed all previous states in the life and interest of her showing. Col. Barton H. Grundy, the social secretary wrote to the Maryland Commission, "I believe Maryland Day was the most successful day of the whole period of the exposition." The attendance, according to the official figures, was 28,639.

The program was divided into four parts: the exercises at the Auditorium from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., the reception in the Maryland Building from 2 to 4 p.m., the review of troops by Governor Warfield from 4 to 5 p.m., and the reception by the Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Swanson from 9 to 11 p.m. Each of these functions drew an enormous attendance.

For Maryland Day 3000 invitations were sent to the officials of the national government, of the state of Maryland, of all the Maryland cities and counties, of all the states of the Union, of all the chief cities, and to officers of the army and navy. In the lists were hundreds of leading citizens, and in addition to these special compliments was the general invitation to all residents and natives of the state. Governor Warfield in his proclamation announcing September 12 as a holiday, and Mayor Mahool in his public notice of the same day, impressed upon the people of Maryland and of Baltimore the duty of attending Maryland Day at the exposition. The result was that all the available means of transportation were crowded to their utmost, and the attendance of Marylanders was limited only by the carrying capacities of the steamships and the railroads.

The commission aimed to make the program as representative as possible. Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general, was asked to be one of the orators of the day, but he was prevented from accepting by important engagements. Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was asked to be a guest of the state, but he was obliged to reply as follows:

THE SAGAMORE
On Lake George,

SAGAMORE, N. Y., August 20, 1907.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of August 15 enclosing a copy of the committee's letter of August 8 addressed to me at Hampton Roads, reached me here yesterday. In reply I would acknowledge with most grateful appreciation the very courteous invitation conveyed from the Executive Committee of the Maryland Commission to be the state's guest on Maryland Day, September 12.

It is with more than ordinary regret that I shall have to forego the pleasure this kind invitation would bring, but I could not leave Mrs. Schley alone for the time that would be needed to go and return, as she is here for her health which has been rather seriously impaired by a very serious laryngeal disturbance that appears stubborn in its resistance to treatment.

I know you will appreciate the motive which keeps me at the side of my lifelong sweetheart at such times when honors to me that she could not have would be beyond enjoyment.

It is with great regret therefore that I feel compelled to forego the pleasure as well as the honor of being with my own dear Maryland friends on that day.

Very sincerely yours,

W. S. SCHLEY.

Mr. Lynn R. Meekins,
Baltimore, Md.

Hon. John Lee Carroll was invited as the president and representative of the Sons of American Revolution, but he replied:

I feel indeed most highly honored by your kind request, and most sincerely do I wish that I were physically able to accept it. My health I regret to say, has been very poor, and I have been obliged to decline every invitation which calls me away from home. I shall watch with eager interest the proceedings of your body on the day of our great anniversary.

General Peter Leary, President of the Society of the War of 1812, was detained and the Society was represented by Mr. John M. Dulaney. Various social and business organizations sent their delegates, so that the attendance was truly representative of Maryland and Baltimore.

Governor Edwin Warfield, attended by Adjutant-General Clinton L. Riggs and Colonel Joseph L. Wickes, of his staff, sailed at 3 p. m. on the *Isla de Cuba*, escorted by the Naval Brigade, Captain Wagner commanding. The commissioners and their guests left on the day and night boats on the eleventh, those sailing on the *Georgia* being Mrs. John Ridgely of the Auxiliary Committee and Mr. Ridgely; Mr. Jacob Rohrback, of the commission, and Mrs. Rohrback; Mr. W. J. Price, Jr., of the commission, and W. J. Price, 3d.

On the *Virginia*, sailing at 6:30 p.m., were the following members of the Governor's staff: General N. Winslow Williams, Col. John L. G. Lee,

Colonel W. Hopper Gibson, Colonel E. A. Baughman, Colonel M. Gillett Gill, Jr., Sergeant Robert McCelland.

The following commissioners were on the same ship: Mr. Carter Lee Bowie, Captain Frederick M. Colston, Mr. Charles A. Councilman, Mr. Richard S. Dodson, Mr. Allan Farquhar, Dr. John H. Jamar, Colonel David G. McIntosh, Mr. J. Martin McNabb, Mr. Lynn R. Meekins, Mr. James W. Owens, Mr. T. Herbert Shriver, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, and Mr. George M. Thomas.

The following were the guests: United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, Mr. Clymer Whyte, Hon. J. Barry Mahool, Mayor of Baltimore; Mrs. Mahool, Master Mahool and Miss E. B. Smith, Doctor Gordon T. Atkinson, Comptroller of Maryland; Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson and Doctor R. R. Norris, Mr. Joseph Packard, President of the Baltimore School Board; Colonel Oswald Tilghman, Secretary of State; Mr. John M. Dulaney, representing the Society of the War of 1812; Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, Special Executive Historian; Mr. George W. McCrea, director of Maryland's Historical Exhibit at the exposition; Mr. Lawrence Bailliere, the Misses Jamar, Mrs. Lynn R. Meekins, Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, Miss Shriner, Miss Hilda Shriner, Mr. Bernard Shriner, Mr. Robert Shriner, Mr. William Shriner, Mrs. Robb, Miss Thomas, Miss Gibson, Miss Gardner, Miss Edith Stowe, Mr. Marshall T. Warfield, Mr. Edwin Warfield, Jr., Mr. J. R. Emory, Jr., Miss Marian Farquhar, the Misses Dodson, Mrs. J. Martin McNabb, Mr. Allan Martin, Mr. Walter Townsend, Mr. Dorsey Richardson, Miss Sallie Dorsey, Miss Nannie Dorsey, Mr. James E. Murphy, Mr. Walter Alexander, Mr. Matthews, Mr. William P. Harvey, Mr. R. P. Melvin, Mr. J. Marshall Caughy, Mr. and Mrs. John H. B. Dunn, Mr. W. W. Crosby, H. C. Wagner, Mr. Marshall Carroll, Mr. Jacob W. Hook, Mr. Thornton Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh C. Thomas.

At Old Point Comfort the different parties came together for breakfast and were joined by Mr. Oliver D. Collins and Mr. S. Frank Dashiell, members of the commission, who arrived by way of Cape Charles.

A committee from the Jamestown Exposition headed by Colonel Barton H. Grundy, met the Marylanders and gave them welcome.

At the special breakfast at the Hotel Chamberlin the post of honor was occupied by Governor Warfield, with United States Senator Whyte at his right and Colonel James R. Randall, author of "Maryland My Maryland," at his left. Colonel Randall was a special guest of the commission and of the State on Maryland Day. Nearly one hundred persons, the Marylanders and their guests, sat down to breakfast.

At 10 a. m. the party embarked on the *Helena*, which had been specially chartered for the trip, and crossed Hampton Roads to the government pier. On landing the Marylanders were met by the officials and special committees of the Jamestown Exposition, headed by Hon. Harry St.

George Tucker, president of the exposition. President Tucker and Governor Warfield rode in the first carriage and the other guests and their escorts followed in other carriages and automobiles. Drawn up to receive and escort the governor of Maryland was the Second Battalion of the Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, with the band, which played "Maryland My Maryland" as the visitors were getting into line for the procession to the Auditorium.

Long before eleven o'clock the Auditorium was filled with the largest crowd it had held since the exposition was opened. Most of the people wore the badges of the day, consisting of the Maryland coat of arms with the Maryland colors attached, and small American flags in honor of the birthday of "The Star Spangled Banner." There were distributed copies of the book containing an account of the battle of North Point, the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner," by Captain Frederick M. Colston, chairman of the Maryland Commission, the contents of which are reprinted in this report.

For the occasion special music had been provided and some wonderful effects were produced by the combination of Finney's band and the great Auditorium organ, which is one of the largest in the world, the organist being Mr. Whiddit. As the official party entered the band was playing Southern airs, and when it began "Maryland My Maryland" the audience arose with great enthusiasm and cheered the Marylanders on their march to the stage.

In the center and presiding over the meeting was Captain Frederick M. Colston, chairman of the Maryland Commission. At his right were the governor of Virginia and his staff, Colonel James R. Randall, and members of the Maryland Commission. At his left were Governor Warfield, United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, President Harry St. George Tucker, and the staff of the governor of Maryland.

By this time every seat in the Auditorium had been filled and hundreds were standing. In spite of the crowd, however, the order was perfect, and when Captain Colston arose promptly on the hour he commanded instant and complete attention.

With a few words of greeting to the 4000 Marylanders and their friends in the audience, Captain Colston introduced Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition. An outline of his speech follows:

"I must congratulate you, noble Marylanders," he began, "upon this auspicious occasion, for you have come here just two weeks with the representatives of the 'Tar-heel' state, who gathered to put Virginia to blush by their great outpouring. Now you have come to snatch away the laurels from North Carolina. [Applause.] What can I say to make you feel at home?"

The states of Virginia and Maryland have been so similar in every respect that the people are of one thought. In political, religious and other matters they have always

been alike, and what God hath joined together let no man put asunder. [Applause.] Marylanders, we welcome you. You helped make the history of this country; and it is your privilege to come to this historic spot and be honored as well as welcomed. [Applause.]

I cannot help remembering that it was largely due to Maryland and Virginia that the great constitution under which we live was framed and adopted. I also have the honor to say that St. George Tucker's meeting with Marylanders is what started the ball rolling for the adoption of that great constitution.

Then what state has a nobler governor than Maryland? [Applause.] To tell the truth, though, it is hard to tell a Virginian from a Marylander. They have been so closely allied that sometimes the people along the shores cannot tell to whom the oysters belong. [Laughter.]

But Marylanders, we are not only glad to see you and to welcome you, but we are glad to see you with the poet laureate of Maryland, he who has given to the State such a beautiful war song. And we are glad to see you here with such prominent men.

[There was loud applause when reference was made to Mr. Randall, and Mr. Tucker paused.]

"And there is your governor," he resumed. [The applause was repeated and he again paused.]

"And your noble old senator," he commenced again, "I almost said the noblest Roman of them all [Great Applause]; but, really, I want to thank you for bringing such men with you. I welcome you all and I can only say that no exhibit can equal that of the men and women I see before me today. We are yours today and I trust you will always be ours. I cannot conceive anything that could arise between the noble people of Maryland and Virginia, not even the oyster war, for they have long been too much alike in all their customs. You are all welcome. Take the exposition, for it is yours. [Great Applause.]

President Tucker was greeted with marked enthusiasm which was renewed again and again as the band gave a medley of patriotic airs, concluding with "Maryland My Maryland." As "Maryland My Maryland" was played Governor Warfield arose and led Colonel James R. Randall to the front of the stage. There was notable enthusiasm as the governor and the poet stood side by side, and this applause continued until the music ceased.

Captain Colston, speaking for Maryland, replied to President Tucker's welcome as follows:

I have no fit words at my command in which to express the sentiment of gratitude with which we listen to your words, and which are cordially reciprocated by every Marylander; but there are those to come after me who can better express our gratitude and appreciation. [Applause.]

Captain Colston then introduced Governor Swanson of Virginia as one of Maryland's best friends, for whom Maryland had special admiration and affection. The governor received an ovation and the applause was almost continuous throughout his eloquent address, of which the report below is a general outline:

It is, indeed, a pleasure to extend a welcome to Governor Warfield and the people of Maryland. Never have two states been so closely allied, as Mr. Tucker told you,

Why Maryland was once a part of Virginia. You belong to us, but today we belong to you, I assure you. Back in history, Maryland triumphed in that great battle of Pocomoke Sound between Calvert and Claiborne, and from that day history has known her heroes such as Decatur and Schley.

I remember a story I heard of a Maryland man who bought a tombstone and arranged for an epitaph after the death of his wife. When the stone was finished he read the epitaph. It was "Gone to a better land." The old man looked it over and he said: "Now see here, I don't pay one single cent for that stone, because there isn't any better land." Of course, aside from Virginia, I endorse the old fellow's words. [Laughter and Applause.]

I am certainly proud to see so many beautiful ladies here and so many fine-looking men, and I must admit that it is a great pleasure to talk to such an intelligent audience. But, truly, every Virginian has a soft spot in his heart for Maryland. During that time when our estates were ruined by war and we had no money, we had no credit except in Maryland. Our credit was good in Maryland during those times of hardship and we have always felt grateful. To our dying days, Maryland will never be forgotten. It is a dear old state, and I for one want to see the state's sovereign rights observed. I believe as a Virginian said, "the safety of the Union lies in the safety of the states." [Applause.]

Looking back into history again, I can tell you no soldiers were ever more stubborn fighters than the Maryland Line from the time of Washington down. And you have always had great men among you, Chief Justice Taney, for instance; and then the great orators you have had, among whom was William Pinkney and Senator Rayner of today. But you gave the country its battle cry, "The Star Spangled Banner" and in all this country's history Maryland has figured most conspicuously. Why, when I hear "My Maryland" my blood stirs almost as quickly as when I hear "Dixie," and all the people of the great commonwealth of Virginia love that beautiful song. Honestly, you are the only people with whom we would not dispute a boundary line. We did not measure out to the middle of the river and tell you we would meet you halfway, but we simply told you to go right ahead and we would call the water's edge the boundary, thus giving you the Potomac river. Now, you know we would never have allowed anyone else to do that without a fight, but we loved you so much we did it for you. [Laughter and Applause.]

Maryland has many great things in its history to be proud of. In 1649 your assembly took its first brave step in boldly declaring that every man should worship God as he saw fit, and so it goes clean through, for Maryland has much to boast about. I want you all to stay here a week and take some of these trips about Virginia to learn something of the history of our great commonwealth which gave the country Washington, the greatest man of all times, and a host of others. I'd like you to see the home of Jefferson, too, and if you go to Richmond they will show you the pew in which Patrick Henry made his famous speech, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

Go where you will, you will find history on all sides and tradition everywhere, and, believe me, the home of every Virginian is open to you. [Great Applause.]

At the conclusion of Governor Swanson's speech, which was cordially applauded, Prof. George Edward Smith, mayor of Frederick, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. The effect of this music, with the combined organ and band, was peculiarly stirring, and it was followed by several minutes of general applause.

When quiet was restored Captain Colston stepped forth and exclaimed:

"Marylanders, it is unnecessary to introduce you to Maryland's grand old man, William Pinkney Whyte."

The audience rose and gave to Senator Whyte a spontaneous greeting. The applause continued for sometime, but finally he was permitted to begin his address. After an introduction in which he called forth much laughter by a reference to aged and experienced orators and his own youth and lack of training, he spoke as follows:

The object of all these expositions, which have preceded this at Jamestown, has been to show the wonderful industrial advance our country has made; its capacity for growth and expansion in all the liberal arts and commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and scientific pursuits.

History and tradition have their part, but vision to mortality has some special charm. Our eyes behold proof, that, no matter in what climate of the country or in what soil of the land, the march of progress and the wheels of industry are constantly in motion. Here you can observe the achievements of the past; and here too, you can foretell to what marvelous size the work can be extended in the future. It needs no prophet to portray it.

The common mind can grasp the situation and realize that there is still in store for the people riches by far greater than any yet acquired in this land of promise. The exposition before us seems to have surpassed all others in the discriminating selection of its exhibits and their orderly arrangements for inspection.

It has been a gigantic task for those in charge of its preparation, and they deserve our warmest plaudits for what they have accomplished. Nothing could surpass in beauty of diction, or in force of language, the magnificent orations, dealing in detail with the marvelous events of the last three centuries, which have been delivered on this historic ground during the present summer, and it would be unpardonable in any one, no matter how gifted (and I am not), to detain this audience with the recital of a more than thrice-told tale.

It was a boon to all of us thus to look back upon our history, in the concrete, and hear recounted our unrivaled progress in the three centuries which have passed, so that we can appreciate that they constitute an earnest of the present and a guarantee for our more expansive future.

Suffice it for my present purpose to refer in brief to the settlement of the two colonies which we call Virginia and Maryland.

Early in December, 1606, a gallant band of adventurers left their country across the sea to find in this New World a spot where they could plant a home. In April, 1607, the agricultural lands of this now noble commonwealth, with the navigable waters, which flow through them to yonder bay, its reputed salubrious climate and its propinquity to the open sea, attracted the peaceful English settlers, intent on establishing a permanent abiding place in this western land; so that, on the thirteenth of May, 1607, a colony, not in name only, but in deed, pitched their tents upon the spot which for centuries has borne the name of Jamestown. They had conceived the idea that here, among native Indians, they could do a thriving trade, and make a safe habitation for themselves and their children's children.

Quoting from an ancient historian writing of these colonists, after they had entered the magnificent opening of the Chesapeake bay and espied the coast of the "Old Domininon," they were almost ravished at the sight thereof. It seemed to them to claim the prerogative over the most pleasant places in the world. Heaven and earth seemed never to have agreed better to frame a place for man's commodious and delightful habitation.

Is it any wonder that this, the earliest settlement of English-speaking people on this continent, should have been the pioneer of that army of immigrants who, later on, with the children of the first settlers, made it "the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

Subsequently when, in 1634, Leonard Clavert and his little band of colonists planted the cross upon the land purchased of the friendly Indians, on the banks of the St. Mary's River, they laid the foundation of a settlement which, beginning as a colony, in God's own time blossomed into a state which, free and independent, became a bright star in the galaxy of the United States.

When that extensive region to which I have referred, and which Virginia had cherished as dearly as if it were her own, stretching from the southern bank of the Potomac, northward to latitude 40°, was granted to Calvert and his followers, it did not create hostility between the two sets of colonists—the one in Virginia and the other located in the territory which had been called, in compliment to the wife of Charles, Maryland.

The proprietary government there established had powers which almost exalted it into a separate monarchy. Nevertheless, that simple-hearted and God-fearing people had no monarchial ideals, for they came to these shores with hearts full of liberality and brotherhood for their neighbors on the other side of the Potomac, which was cordially reciprocated by their Southern brethren.

They came to work, and out of the resources of the country to carve fortunes for themselves and children. They knew that practical art in their case must precede intellectual culture, and they began the one at first; and in these latter days they have followed up the other with marked success.

The amity between Virginia and Maryland, which began in the earlier centuries, time has not diminished nor events impaired.

The ties of interest which bind the two States in continuous friendship cannot be numbered. They are multitudinous, and the large number of Virginians who have made homes within our borders have aided in cementing the bonds of brotherhood in affectionate fetters which cannot be broken.

You will pardon me if in passing I make a remark or so personal to myself. It was my good fortune to be a Senator from Maryland in the fortieth congress, and to my sorrow Virginia, the mother of States, who had given to her country in the Revolutionary War the immortal Washington and in the civil conflict the peerless Lee, was absent from her home there. The Civil War was over, but Virginia had not been rehabilitated, according to the fashion of the times. It was my delight, when and how I could, to represent in that body her exiled citizens. I felt that I was only performing a duty which my own State would have laid upon me in her affection for her beloved sister Virginia.

So many publications in regard to the commercial advantages of Maryland and its material progress have been circulated here, that I do not doubt all present are familiar with its substantial growth and its standing as a mart of trade. I shall, therefore, refrain from any comment thereupon, and so as to Baltimore. I am advised that a multitudinous army of commercial pilgrims from our goodly city in Maryland have been doing extensive missionary work here, which I trust will be fruitful, in behalf of our Southern metropolis.

Maryland has much to be proud of, but I know of nothing which should kindle her pride more than the fact that the two great poets who have written the noblest war songs in the English language were born within the confines of that beloved State: Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and James Ryder Randall the author of "My Maryland."

Nothing is more entrancing than the 'elegancy, facility and golden cadence of poesy.' Those were miserable people, in the early centuries, of whom Pope wrote these words:

Sages and chiefs, long since had birth,
Before Cæsar was, or Newton named;
These raised new empires on the earth,
And these new Heavens and systems framed.

Vain was the chief's, the sage's pride;
They had no poet, and they died;
In vain they schemed, in vain they bled;
They had no poet and they are dead.

Mr. Randall is a native of Baltimore. At the beginning of the war between the States he was a professor of English literature and the classics in Poydras College, at Pointe Coupee, in Louisiana. The events of April 19, 1861, inspired the writing of the grand lyric, "My Maryland." As Brander Matthews has said: "A national hymn is one of the things that cannot be made to order."

Nothing more truthful was ever written, and the land, the city which can claim the writer of its national hymn or its best beloved sonnet should indeed cherish the poet and his name forever. Of all the war songs of the South "My Maryland" alone survives.

The whole poem was dashed off rapidly, when once begun. It was not composed in cold blood, but what may be called a conflagration of the senses, if not an inspiration of the intellect. "No one was more surprised than I was," said Mr. Randall, "at the wide-spread and instantaneous popularity of the lyric I had been so strangely stimulated to write."

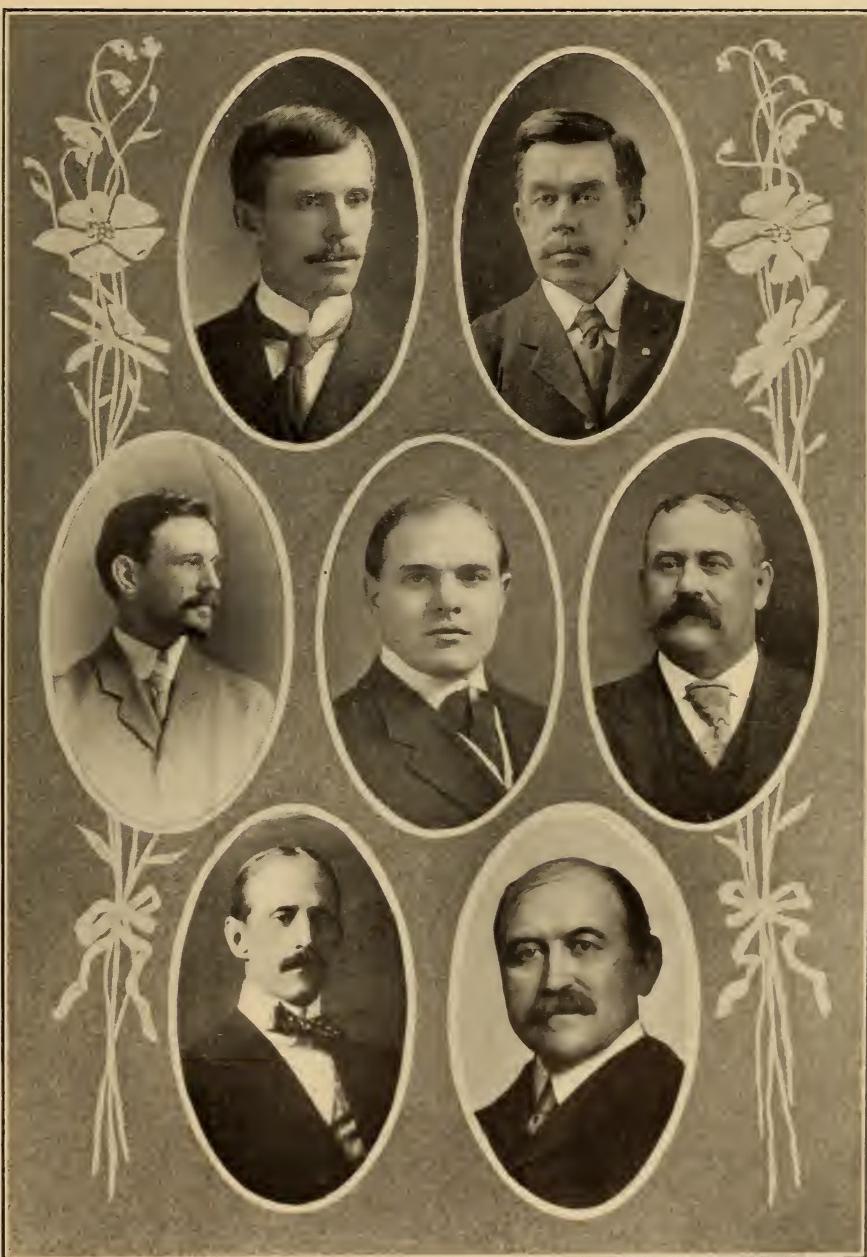
Poets are historians of the higher sort. Often the verdict of the ordinary historian is rewritten at a later age; but the war song of the poet, which kindles the fire of patriotism in the heart of the warrior on the field of battle, never dies; it is born to immortality. As Shelley has written:

Most wretched men
Are cradled to poetry by wrong;
They learn in suffering
What they teach in song.

Strange are the peculiarities of genius. Key, who wrote the inspiring "Star Spangled Banner," has furnished the church with the most beautiful of its hymns. What can exceed in tenderness and faith—

Praise, my soul, the God that sought thee,
Wretched wanderer, far astray;
Found thee lost and kindly brought thee
From the paths of death away:
Praise, with love's devoutest feeling,
Him who saw thy guilt-born fear;
And the light of hope revealing,
Bade the blood-stained cross appear.

And so of Randall.



WALTER J. MITCHELL.
DR. CASWELL GRAVE.
EDWARD B. MATTHEWS.

THOMAS B. SYMONS.

GEORGE W. MCCREADY.
BENJAMIN K. GREEN.
DR. WILLIAM B. CLARK.

Turning from the soul-stirring strains of the music of "My Maryland," what more comforting to the sin-laden soul of some poor fellow than this sublime poem:

Teach me, my God, to bear my cross,
As thine was borne;
Teach me to make of every loss
A crown of thorn.
Give me Thy patience and Thy strength
With every breath,
Until my lingering days at length
Shall welcome death.

Dear Jesus! I believe that Thou
Did'st rise again.
Instill the spirit in me now
That conquers pain.
Give me the grace to cast aside
All vain desire,
All the fierce throbbing of a pride
That flames like fire.

Give me the calm that Dante wrought
From sensual din;
That peace that errant Wolsey sought
From stalwart sin.
I seek repose upon Thy breast
With child-like prayer;
Oh, let me find the heavenly rest
And mercy there!

If I have, in rebellious ways,
Profaned my life;
If I have filled my daring days
With worldly strife;
If I have shunned the narrow path,
In crime to fall.
Lead me from the abode of wrath
And pardon all!

Banished from Thee! where shall I find
For my poor soul
A safe retreat from storms that blind,
Or seas that roll?
Come to me, Christ, e'er I, forlorn,
Sink 'neath the wave,
And on this blessed Easter morn
A lost one save!

[Great Applause.]

Senator Whyte's speech led up to the introduction of Colonel James R. Randall, the author of "Maryland My Maryland," and when he came before

the audience to make his reply there was a great outburst of enthusiasm. He expressed his surprise and appreciation, told several anecdotes, and then spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am quite overwhelmed by the tribute paid to me by my dear friend, Senator Whyte, the grand young-old man of Maryland. Coming from him, I know that he speaks not only from the greatness of his intellect but the fullness of his heart. Never before have I so wished that I had been trained to public utterance like him or the eloquent president, St. George Tucker or Governors Swanson and Warfield, who have preceded me. On this memorable occasion, it seems that to be thoroughly equipped for favor, one must not only be a Virginian, but have at least some Virginia blood in his veins. One of my great-grandfathers came from the glorious Old Dominion and, if a New Orleans scholar, of the same name as mine, be correct, an ancestress of mine intermarried with the family of William Washington.

I am unable to express adequately my gratitude and appreciation of the cordial welcome you have given me. It is not often that a long-absent fellow citizen meets with such an ovation on his homecoming. We all know what happened to Rip Van Winkle. I have not been asleep all these years, and I may claim that in some degree I have been emulous of Senator Whyte in preserving some of the vital forces of my earlier days.

This scene at the gates of the Chesapeake is familiar to me. After the war as a paroled Marylander under the ban of the federal government, I stood beside General Miles as he boarded the prison ship of Jefferson Davis, and I saw the unfortunate but high-souled ex-president of the Confederacy escorted by a military guard to his cell in Fortress Monroe. I understand that General Miles has essayed to remove the stigma of that transaction from his character, and, in the providence of God, Jefferson Davis rose more gloriously from the indignities heaped upon him than if he had been allowed complete immunity. I do not mention this to recall bitter memories, but simply as an incident of my homefaring after the war. Little did I dream when I stood on the pier of Old Point in 1865, a young fellow who had sung of Maryland in distant Louisiana, that nearly half a century afterward I should stand almost on the same spot and in old age, recalled affectionately by the people of my native Commonwealth as one of her sons who had endeavored to illustrate her not unworthily.

It has been my fate, or the will of God rather, that all previous efforts to remain where I was born have been frustrated. How it will be I cannot say. I must declare that though I have wandered far and in many climes, I never ceased to love Maryland and her people supremely and to wonder if the time would ever come for me to really go home for good. Like the queen sorrowing for Calais, I think that if my heart were to be taken from my breathless body the name of Maryland would be found engraven thereon. I have a daughter named Maryland. She is beautiful, good, and, though no poet, a true songbird.

It has been said of me reproachfully that early in my career I abandoned the muse and turned such humble gifts as I possessed to prosewriting. If I did not, like a once poor but afterward celebrated lawyer, "feel my ragged children tugging at my gown," I was soon convinced that my wife and offspring would fare very badly if I continued to roam on Mount Parnassus, left to the tender mercies of a commercial world for substantial or sentimental maintenance. So I deemed it the highest duty to support them in the only practicable manner. Again there was nothing more for me to reap in poetry. I had done my best, or the people persist in thinking so, and I shrank from the criticism

which Thackeray pronounced on one of his great contemporaries when he compared the last productions of his rival to the rinsings of an old teapot.

I am somewhat ashamed of having spoken so freely of myself, but it was almost unavoidable. I recognize humbly that the blessings I have enjoyed and enjoy are the endowments of God and that of myself I am nothing, and that it only behooves me to make a benignant use of what has been lent to me for a time. Rather would I speak of you, dear friends, and your benedictions. Where are braver and nobler men and more beautiful and admirable women than in Maryland? Let me conclude as I began, in language of gratitude and thankfulness, that I am proud of having been born in Maryland and that I have in my poor way linked my name with hers. While I do not pretend to aspire to the literary fame of her immortal sons, singers, warriors, statesmen, men of affairs, theologians and adepts of all arts, I can claim to have loved her as well as any of them, and in her heart I am content to take the last place until bidden, I trust, by the Lord of Glory to "go up higher." [Great Applause.]

At the end of Colonel Randall's address, the combined organ and band played with magnificent effect, "The Lost Chord." Then Captain Colston said:

And now comes a man dear to every Maryland heart. Governor Warfield has filled many honors in his native State, and as to how he has filled them I may quote the words of Dr. Johnson's epitaph to Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey, which can be slightly changed to suit the circumstances: Dr. Johnson said "He touched every branch of English literature; he touched none that he did not adorn."

The people in the audience and on the stage arose with cheers to greet the governor of Maryland, and it was sometime before he was able to begin his remarks. After presenting his compliments and touching upon the addresses of the day, he proceeded with his speech, which was received throughout with close attention and frequent applause.

One year ago, speaking for Maryland, I took part in the exercises attending the laying of the cornerstones of the state buildings of Virginia and Maryland; and, again, on April 3, last, I attended the official opening of this interesting and historic exposition by the president of the United States.

On both of those occasions I spoke of the cordial relations that have existed between Maryland and Virginia from the very first days of their settlement, and dwelt especially upon the mutual dependence of these two States upon each other. I also dwelt upon the wonderful progress and development of the old South since the Civil War, and the promising future of that great section of our country, and I did not fail, at the same time, to tell the story of Maryland's glorious past, and to picture her as she is today.

The greatness of a state depends not only upon her agricultural sections, the products of her soil, her waters, her forests, her minerals and her mines; but upon the thrift, energy and progressive spirit of the dwellers within her cities, towns and villages. [Applause.]

So as the state as a whole has had her days at this fair, and as this anniversary is so closely and sacredly associated with Baltimore City, I have concluded to use "Baltimore, the Gateway to the South," as my text, and by comparison show the wonderful record of the South and her cities, with a few words as to the vital duties that rest upon their leaders and builders.

I shall not dwell upon the great military event which makes this day the proudest and most sacred in Baltimore's annals; the repulse by her citizen soldiers of Wellington's

veterans of the Peninsula, the finest soldiers of Europe; nor upon the successful resistance from capture by Fort McHenry to warships of England; nor the writing of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," by a citizen of Maryland. You are familiar with all these things in history which Baltimore is celebrating today.

Instead of September 12 being a Baltimore anniversary, it ought to be a national holiday and fete day, with a display of patriotism equaling, if not excelling, that of July 4. [Applause.]

It was through the valor of Baltimore's raw recruits that the Union was saved from dissolution.

Truly, the battle of North Point was a worldwide event, in its influence, which marks a turning point in American history.

Baltimore is one of the oldest cities in the United States, having been surveyed and laid off in 1730, and she is today the chief city of the South, and in all essential things a true Southern city—Southern in her social habits, in her sympathies, in her manners and methods.

More than this, she is a Virginia city, third among Virginia cities in the number of Virginians within her borders.

By the census of 1900, Baltimore numbered among her citizens one-third as many native-born Virginians as dwell in Richmond, the historic capital of the Old Dominion; within 10,000 as many as are in the city of Norfolk and more than there are in any other Virginia city.

Besides these 24,000 Virginians in Baltimore, there are fully 7,000 from the other Southern States. Thus you see that my assertion that Baltimore is a Southern city is borne out by the facts. [Applause.]

Our Monumental City owes a great debt to Virginia for her splendid contribution to her citizenship. She has given us of her best.

The men she has sent us have taken leading parts in the marvelous development of our city since the close of the Civil War.

Among our lawyers, our physicians, our clergymen, our bankers, editors and merchants the Virginians are found in the front ranks. [Applause.]

In our homes and social circles the women who have come from Virginia have aided in imparting to our intercourse that charming grace of manner and that gentleness which are found nowhere in such perfection as among Southern women, whose standard of womanhood is so exalted.

In electing or appointing men to official position in our city there is no discrimination made between the Marylander who was born in Virginia and the Marylander who was born in Maryland. [Applause.]

After the Civil War Baltimore celebrated the return of peace by a great fair for the relief of needy widows and orphans of men who had died fighting for the Southern cause. It was held in the Maryland Institute in April, 1866, and was managed by the leading women of Baltimore, who composed the Ladies' Southern Relief Association. The net earnings were \$164,569.97, which was distributed for the relief of the needy in all of the Confederate States.

To Virginia was given \$27,000; North Carolina, \$16,500; South Carolina, \$19,750; Georgia, \$17,875; Alabama, \$16,250; Mississippi, \$20,625; Louisiana, \$7500; Florida, \$5000; Arkansas, \$5000; Tennessee, \$12,500; Maryland refugees, \$10,000, and other states \$6,069.97. [Applause.]

In 1872, in order to bring Virginia closer to Baltimore and provide an avenue for the rich products of the great Shenandoah Valley to reach her markets, the Monumental City, at the solicitation and urgent request of that great Virginian, the greatest of all Virginians and all Americans, save Washington alone—Robert E. Lee—subscribed

\$1,000,000 to the capital stock of the Valley Railroad. And, in return, Virginia has poured unstintingly into the lap of Baltimore a rich and profitable trade, coming by rail from the upland hills and valleys and by a great fleet of steamers and sailing craft from the tidewater region.

Baltimore is now an imperial city, the open gateway between the North and the South. She stands with her face to the South at the head of the greatest system of internal tidewaterways in this country, penetrating nearly 50 counties, with a shore line as long as the Atlantic Coast of the United States from Maine to Florida.

Navigating this great system of waters there is a constant procession of vessels loaded deep with the products of the field and forest, of the water, of the gardens and orchards and mines, bringing them to market or returning freighted with the products of industry in Maryland.

Baltimore is now, at the public cost, expending several million dollars to improve the docks and other facilities for handling this vast traffic. And the United States is also expending millions in deepening the channel of the Chesapeake and the Patapsco to 35 feet from the ocean to the city's wharves. [Applause.]

To and from her wharves eleven lines of trans-Atlantic steamers arrive and depart on regular schedules, freighted with American products for the Old World, or returning with cargoes from other lands. Besides these are lines of coastwise steamers plying to the principal Atlantic ports and a recently established line to New Orleans and other Gulf cities.

Emerging from the Civil War greatly exhausted, and with a population of about 225,000, her trade nearly gone and with many of her brightest and bravest and most promising young men in heroes' graves on the bloody battlefields of the South, Baltimore has since that time made great strides in progress, in population and in wealth.

Her population will be recorded as 800,000 in the census of 1910, and our business organizations have recently decreed that in 1914, when we celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of this historic day, her population shall be 1,000,000.

The annual output of her factories, including those in the immediate suburbs, is valued at over \$200,000,000.

She gathers iron ore from the land of Don Quixote and from Cuba, converts it into steel rails, which she distributes to Chile, to Argentina, to Japan, to China and to far-distant Australia—in fact, the sun never sets on the Maryland steel rail.

The victorious army of Japan in the Manchurian campaign rested under canvas manufactured in Baltimore, and the white wings of sailing craft which take their flight on many seas are branded with the name of a Baltimore factory.

Millions of men and women wear straw hats made in Baltimore, and the product of the clothing factories of the city sells for some twenty-five million dollars year by year.

Thousands of men are employed in making freight cars to supply the urgent demand of the traffic of the country.

Her cannery factories give employment to fully 5000 hands, and distribute their products to every civilized land, making the name of Baltimore a household word among all peoples.

The city has invested in her industries over \$150,000,000, and employs in them 75,000 clerks and operatives, whose earnings amount to \$33,000,000 a year.

She has in her savings banks over \$80,000,000, and on deposit in her banks and trust companies over \$125,000,000.

The capital stock and surplus funds of her national banks amount to \$19,845,700, and her trust companies \$29,147,447.

She is the financial center and headquarters of a majority of the leading surety companies of the world.

The aggregate capital and surpluses of these Baltimore companies amount to \$12,254,726, as against \$19,438,509 of the surety companies in all of the other cities of the United States.

Her clearing house operations aggregate one and a third billions a year.

Her shipyards turn out a fleet of vessels every twelve months.

In 1870 the manufacturers of Baltimore employed only one-third as many hands as they do today, and the value of the product was only 25 per cent of the present output.

Since the days of the clipper ships, Baltimore has been one of the leaders in America's export trade. In 1890 her foreign trade was about \$87,000,000. In 1906 it was over \$140,000,000.

In accomplishing all of these marvelous commercial results Baltimore has been setting the pace for her sister Southern cities.

Prussia, after the Thirty Years' War, was not in such a condition of ruin and devastation as was the South after four years of war and the succeeding years of the carpetbag rule and reconstruction.

"That which the locust had left the canker worm had eaten."

In 1860 the assessed value of all the property in the South was \$5,200,000,000. In 1870 it had declined to \$3,100,000,000. In 1880 it had declined to \$2,800,000,000.

Today it is \$20,000,000,000. [Applause.]

The South is now mining more than twice as much coal as the country mined in 1880, is making more than three times as much coke, more than twice as much lumber, and nearly as much pig iron.

In 1880 the South produced 5,761,000 bales of cotton. In 1906 the production was 13,500,000 bales, and this year the South will pick a cotton crop worth \$900,000,000. Think of it! And the production of other farm products has increased in the same ratio.

The foreign commerce of the chief Southern ports has grown in 25 years as if by magic. That of Brunswick, Ga., grew between 1880 and 1906, from less than \$8,000,000 to \$13,000,000; Fernandina, from \$296,000 to \$6,700,000; Newport News, from \$7,000,-000 to \$23,000,000; Savannah, from \$32,000,000 to \$66,000,000; Wilmington, N. C., from \$7,000,000 to \$19,000,000; Galveston, Texas, from \$25,000,000 to \$227,117,921; Mobile, from \$3,500,000 to \$26,000,000; New Orleans, from \$123,000,000 to \$190,000,000; Pensacola, from \$3,500,000 to \$19,000,000; Tampa, from \$500,000 to \$6,000,000 and Baltimore, from \$87,000,000 to \$140,000,000.

My friends, I hope I have not wearied you with this array of figures. To me they have proved more than interesting. They have been fascinating. They demonstrate the amazing and marvelous growth of the South and make one realize that more material and commercial progress has been made in the states of the old South during the last quarter of a century than has been achieved in any other section of the country. [Applause.]

In the light of these figures, it looks as though Appomattox was an immeasurably greater victory for the South than it was for the North. [The applause at this point was exceptionally general and enthusiastic.]

Let us travel a little farther into this subject, and I ask you to bear this in mind particularly—the length of the railroads of the South increased from 20,600 miles in 1880 to 65,000 in 1907.

Here you have, in one comparison, the secret of how the South has been able to break all the records of the world in the increase of her commerce and wealth.

Without these additional railroad facilities she could not have done it.

The great rule of success in modern business economy is to do bigger things tomorrow than to day, and it is a plain proposition that the South must keep on increasing her

transportation facilities and adding to her railroad mileage if she wishes to continue her commercial growth and prosperity. [Applause.]

Baltimore has contributed of her capital and her enterprising men in this great development of the South and has invested more than \$200,000,000 in Southern railroads, Southern cotton mills, Southern street railways, Southern coal mines, timberlands and factories. Her financiers and capitalists have had faith in the integrity and credit of the South. The question confronting us today is, shall that confidence be destroyed? Has it been shaken by the recent attitude of some of the people of the South toward corporations and corporate interests?

If the South is sure of herself and will need in the future no outside capital—if she has resources of her own sufficient for her further development—then the course these people are pursuing may prove all right, though it seems to me that your local capital needs exactly the same protection that outside capital requires, and that without this it will not seek investment in the development of your matchless resources. But if she does need outside financial aid, then they are doing their best to kill the goose that has been laying the golden eggs. [Great applause.]

Don't forget that the bonds and mortgage securities of the South today represent actual money. There is very little fictitious valuation. I can say from personal knowledge and experience in connection with these investments and on the testimony of our most conservative financiers that the water has been squeezed out and we have now the substance.

And these bonds and securities are held by your people and by our people, by your institutions and by our institutions, and by capitalists who have supplied to the South the means by which it has wrought its new prosperity. So it follows that you cannot touch the securities without at once affecting your own people and your own best interests, and the favor and steadfastness of those who have helped you through all the years. [Applause.]

This is no occasion for politics, and I am not talking politics. I am, I hope, talking straight, sensible business to our own people of Maryland and to our good friends all through the South.

It happens that I belong to the political party which is dominant throughout the South, and that I believe firmly in its tenets, but I do not believe in the antagonism which has arisen in some sections to assail and harass capital, and to make harder the future of our beautiful South in its efforts to realize the destiny that belongs to its people, and its exhaustless natural wealth.

And when I say this I do not wish to be understood as referring in any sense to the State executives who have fearlessly taken care that the laws of their respective States are obeyed.

By all means, let us see that the laws are enforced, and that the guilty are punished, be they rich or poor, high or low. [Applause.] But let us not be unmindful of the dangers that come from mere crusades that appeal to public clamor and take no thought of the morrow. [Great Applause.]

We have achieved a great gain in the past several years. Even the worst railroads and corporations have been made to see the errors of their ways.

I take no stock in the idea that great organizations of capital are manned by bands of criminals. I believe that with but few exceptions their executive officers are loyal citizens who are anxious to correct mistakes in methods and to do what is right and obey the laws. [Applause.]

I believe that today the desire is to live up to the views of a reasonable public and to serve its interests honestly and faithfully. [Applause.]

So why is it not possible, now that the readjustment of conditions and methods has

come, to take this new start, to exercise a proper forgiveness, and to work together for the larger good of all the people? [Applause.]

That, as I conceive it, is the duty today not only of the South, but of the whole country. If we can get this broader view into the minds of our public servants and into our new legislation, we shall attract capital to the South—to your State and to our State—instead of driving it away, and we shall keep the securities, which have been taken upon the faith of the investor in the South's integrity, safe and sound. It is a matter not only of proper patriotism, but it means new and untold millions of wealth and happiness to our loved South. [Great Applause.]

Governor Warfield's address concluded the exercises in the Auditorium. It was now past one o'clock, and the official party took carriages and automobiles for the Maryland Building, where luncheon was waiting. The officials of the exposition, the representatives of the army and navy, the Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Swanson, and distinguished guests from other states, joined the Marylanders and for an hour there was a brilliant scene in the old senate chamber, where the main luncheon was served. At two o'clock the doors were thrown open and during the next two hours a steady stream of people poured in and out of the building. In order to accommodate the throng there was on the lawn a large tent in which refreshments were also served.

During the reception the band of the Fourth Maryland Regiment furnished excellent music. Between two and three thousand guests were abundantly fed, and the function was voted quite the most successful of its kind that had been held on the exposition grounds. The people were received by Governor Warfield, assisted by Captain Colston, chairman of the Maryland Commission; Mrs. Swanson, wife of the governor of Virginia; Mrs. John Ridgely and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, of the Ladies' Auxiliary Commission, and Miss Mary L. Robbins, hostess of the Maryland Building. The other members of the commission and Mr. J. William Baughman, the host of Maryland Building, acted as a Committee on Entertainment.

At a quarter to four the Marylanders again took carriages and automobiles, and hastened to the reviewing stand on Lee Parade grounds. Here by four o'clock a brilliant audience of over 6000 people assembled. Governor Warfield occupied the center of the reviewing stand, and with him were his staff, Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Captain Frederick M. Colston, Admiral Harrington, President Tucker, the officers of the *Isla de Cuba*, Governor Swanson of Virginia, and Mayor Mahool of Baltimore.

Passing in review before the governor came the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., Major H. H. Benham; Second Squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, Captain Charles J. Simmons; Battery D, Third Field Artillery, Lieutenant Charles S. Blakely; and the Second Battalion of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. The review was one of the finest of the year, and it called forth enthusiastic applause.

After the review most of the members of the commission returned to Old Point Comfort, from which place they took the steamer *Virginia* for Baltimore. Many, however, remained over for the reception given to the governor of Maryland by the governor of Virginia and Mrs. Swanson. This was one of the finest events of the season, and attended by hundreds of officials and leading citizens. Receiving with Mrs. Swanson were Governor Warfield, Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. J. Barry Mahool, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, and Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon.

Maryland Day was honored by the presence of important organizations, such as The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Baltimore, The Dentists of Maryland, The East Baltimore Business Men's Association, and others. The band of the Fourth Regiment added much to the day by its serenades, one of which was given at the Baltimore Building, which, next to the Maryland Building, was the center of interest. Without exception the newspapers spoke of Maryland Day as the most successful celebration that the exposition had known. Praise of Maryland's hospitality was heard from every side. The commissioners who had worked so hard for the program were delighted with the good fortune and the good weather that blessed their efforts. Senator Whyte declared that in all his long experience in public functions it was the finest, most enjoyable and most comfortable he had ever known. The commission received numerous letters conveying sentiments of warm appreciation and approval.

Baltimore Day was celebrated on the twenty-seventh of June and it was made notable by the presence of a large company of Marylanders and by a program which included speeches by Mr. William B. Hurst, Mr. H. F. Baker, Mayor Mahool and Governor Warfield. A reception and luncheon followed. The Maryland Commission was represented by the chairman and the secretary and other members and the Auxiliary Commission was represented by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers. The correspondence attached, speaks for itself:

JUNE 6, 1907.

My dear Mr. Baker:

Confirming our conversation of yesterday I beg to tender for Baltimore Day, or for any other occasion made special by you, whatever coöperation and assistance we may be able to render. This offer is made particularly on behalf of our chairman, Captain Colston, and I can assure you that he voices the wishes of the Maryland Commissioners. Of course you understand that the Maryland Building belongs to all Marylanders all the time, but our thought is that on Baltimore Day we may have the pleasure of performing some special service that will help out your program. Certainly we shall hope that all Baltimore visitors will call at the State Building.

Permit me to very heartily congratulate you and the members of your commission

upon the admirable design of the House of Welcome and upon the genuine feeling of homeness and hospitality that pervades it.

Faithfully yours,

LYNN R. MEEKINS,
Secretary of the Maryland Commission.

Mr. H. F. Baker,
President of the Baltimore Commission
to the Jamestown Exposition.

JUNE 10, 1907.

My dear Mr. Meekins:

Your kind letter of the 6th instant was found upon my return today. I am very glad to note the spirit of coöperation expressed in your letter, and, in behalf of our committee, beg to say that if there is anything we can do to aid your commission in preparing the celebration for Maryland Day or coöoperating in any other manner at any other time, we shall be only too glad to do so.

Please convey to the chairman and other members of the commission our appreciation of this kind offer.

Yours truly,

H. F. BAKER,
Chairman Baltimore Jamestown Committee.

On Maryland Day the Baltimore Commission was represented by several of its officers and members and Mayor Mahool was a special guest of the State

CHAPTER X.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT—THE OYSTER EXHIBIT.

The Maryland horticultural exhibit was the only state exhibit that was complete in its installation on the date of the opening of the exposition to the public. It was, therefore, the only one to receive the following special acknowledgment:

APRIL 27, 1907.

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland,
Maryland Building,

Sir:—At the request of the governor of exhibits, I am writing you to extend the hearty thanks of the exhibit division of the Jamestown Exposition for the prompt and energetic manner in which Maryland has met conditions here, and for the very attractive and complete installation on the opening day made by the state of Maryland under the active supervision of Professor Thomas B. Symons, the state entomologist.

Respectfully,

R. GORDON FINNEY,
Chief of Agriculture.

The horticulturists of Maryland made a strong plea to the Maryland Commission for an appropriation of \$10,000. That sum, however, the commission could not spare from its total funds of \$65,000. The amount voted was \$5000 and upon this, and with the help from the Maryland Agricultural College and other sources, the exhibit under the direction of Prof. Thomas B. Symons, became one of the most interesting and successful at the exposition, capturing 20 gold, 16 silver and 38 bronze medals.

The exhibit occupied section five in the States Exhibit Palace, and covered 2000 square feet of floor and about 1400 square feet of wall space. The location of the exhibit was excellent and the large sign "Maryland," in the state's colors, could be seen easily from the main entrance of the building. In the center and to the back of the booth was an office and rest room, 10 feet from the floor and 8 by 10 feet in its dimensions. The office was finished in white and gold and decorated with ropes of ivy through the balcony and stair rails, with a magnificent cluster of grapes and foliage in front. Below this office were cold storage and store rooms.

Surrounding the space was an iron railing painted black and at the entrance were placed, for a part of the period, beautiful dwarf cedar trees in tubs. At other times boxwoods, arbor vitæ and a hedge of privet were used. These with the palms, crotons and ivy around the windows,

and with large vases of fresh flowers and the tables continually covered with fruits and vegetables made a most striking and attractive display and gave the Maryland exhibit a distinctively fresh appearance in contrast to other permanent exhibits surrounding it in the building.

The ceiling, pillars and wall space were profusely decorated with the Maryland colors, providing a fine back-ground for the many appropriate photographs and hand-drawn charts. In the centre of the wall was placed a large hand-painted oriole, the emblematic bird of Baltimore, on each side of which were framed certificates of the gold and silver medals won by the state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The real medals were in front of the booth on the center pillar. These were loaned through the courtesy of Director W. L. Amoss.

Prominent among the photographs were the four large panoramic views taken by Mr. J. W. Schaeffer and colored by Miss C. K. Jackson, which were loaned by the Maryland Agricultural College. The views, showing the beautiful natural scenery on Eastern and Western Shores of the state, were greatly admired. These with four other medal certificates, various views of students at practical work in horticulture and mechanics, elaborate charts shown by the Shell-fish Commission and five enlarged photographs of the magnificent display of fruit at the last annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, comprised the general features of the wall decorations and the booth as a whole.

Not until far into the fall of 1906 was it decided to make this exhibit and then it was too late to secure fruit for cold storage, as 1906 was rather an unseasonable year for fruit in Maryland and the crop had been disposed of by the latter part of November. It was, therefore, only possible to repack the best fruit from the large exhibit of the Maryland Horticultural Society, which was held in Baltimore, December 4 and 5, 1906. It was surprising to observe the manner in which this fruit kept, and it gave the exhibit the advantage of having contributions of fine apples from about thirty different exhibitors during the first few weeks of the exposition.

The booth contained twenty-one extension tables, white with gold trimmings, and on these tables were shown the best fruits and vegetables the state could produce. Owing to the small amount of fruit in cold storage the exhibit was dependent upon fresh fruits that could be secured as they ripened in the different parts of the state.

After winning its unique success at the opening of the exposition the exhibit attracted special attention by the great display of Maryland strawberries in the latter part of June. As the state leads the Union in the growing of this fruit it was fitting to make a demonstration of its ability to show berries that could overshadow all others both in quantity and quality. This it did and visitors were surprised at the excellence and size of the Maryland strawberry. The exhibit was indebted to Montgomery County for

the largest and finest berries. One exhibit of twenty-one berries averaged about three ounces in weight, while some individual berries weighed four to five ounces. The strawberries were followed by all the other small fruits grown in the state, there being nine different fruits shown at one time during July.

From the start it was determined if possible to have large quantities of a given fruit or vegetable each week. Therefore, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and dewberries were shown on a large scale during their respective periods of ripening. These small fruits were followed by summer apples, peaches, pears and plums in season.

The latter part of August the Eastern Shore peach was supreme. This display was followed by watermelon and canteloupe week which proved one of the most attractive exhibits in the period. The watermelons were remarkably fine, averaging from fifty to seventy-five pounds in weight, and the canteloupes, placed between the large melons made a goodly showing. Following the watermelons came a successful grape show.

On September 24 the Maryland Horticultural Society held its summer meeting with a large attendance of members. At this period also the American Pomological Society held its meeting at the exposition and Maryland contributed a large table covered with the finest variety of apples to their special exhibit. At this time peaches from the Eastern Shore, which had been kept in cold storage for one month, were shown with a few from western Maryland. The killing of practically the whole crop in western Maryland was a hardship to the exhibit as well as to the growers, making it impossible to demonstrate the ability of the western part of the state to grow this fruit.

During the latter part of the exposition the fruit exhibit was made up entirely of the many varieties of apples grown in the state.

The vegetable exhibit was maintained in a similar manner to the fruit, making a speciality of the prominent vegetables at their respective periods of ripening. At the opening of the exposition over twenty varieties of Irish potatoes were shown and a quantity of sweet potatoes. As the season advanced these were replaced by fine cabbage, new Irish and sweet potatoes, beets, kohlrabi, peppers, carrots, onions, squashes, gourds, tomatoes and cauliflower. The tomatoes were given special prominence as the state is known far and wide for its abundant production of this vegetable. Cauliflower from Garrett County attracted much attention as several hundred exceptionally large heads of this vegetable were shown.

An exhibit that surprised even Marylanders was the fine collection of wild and cultivated nuts that grow in this state. English, Japanese and American walnuts, pecans, butternuts, filberts and shellbarks proved an unexpected possibility for Maryland.

The floral exhibit throughout the season added much to the general

attractiveness of the Maryland exhibit and demonstrated to the public the fact that the state contains many flower-growers on a commercial scale. Commencing with Easter lilies, roses and carnations and other flowers grown under glass early in the season the space was continually beautified by masses of bloom.

The first idea of those interested in the exhibit had been to have only the fresh fruits and vegetables, but it was decided that a Maryland horticultural exhibit would be sadly lacking without a representation of the great canning industry of the state. Maryland leads the Union in canning tomatoes and peas and stands fourth in the canning of corn. In exploitation of this industry there were two pyramids eight feet in diameter and fifteen feet high composed of cans of all sizes, representing the different brands of fruits and vegetables canned by the various companies. In this connection it should be stated that only four companies submitted fresh samples for the consideration of the jury of awards at their meeting September 10, and this will explain the smallness in number of awards on this particular exhibit.

In all there were over 100 contributors to the horticultural exhibit. A complete list of the above will be found at the end of this article.

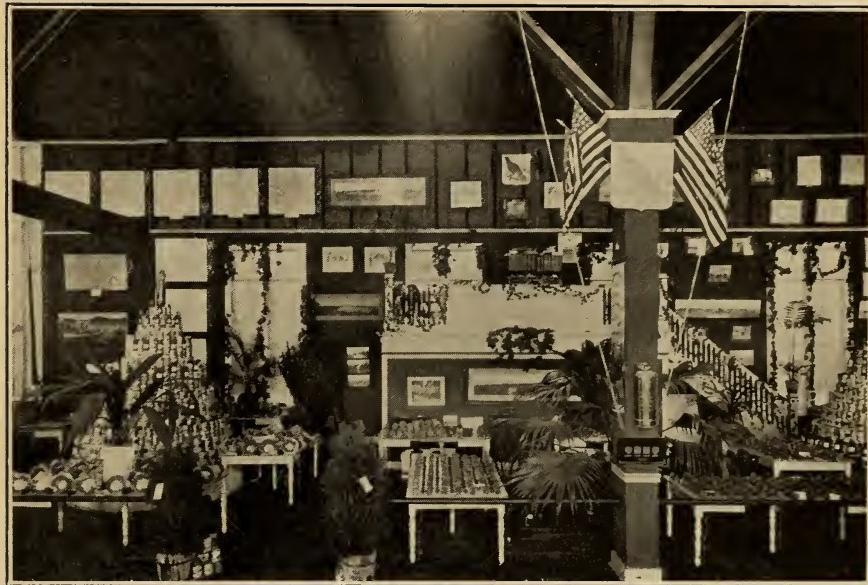
The very creditable exhibit of the Maryland Agricultural College was located at the east end of the booth. Probably the most noticeable feature was the magnificent cabinet made of quartered oak with inlaid hardwood floor and walnut base containing fifty specimens of steel, iron and wood-wook and bearing the following inscription:

This exhibition case made by the freshman mechanical engineering class, 1907. All examples in case made by mechanical engineering students of this college. Woodwork by freshmen, forging and casting by sophomores, machine work by juniors and seniors.

The mechanical department was further represented by fifty framed mechanical drawings and designs by students of different years. The majority of these drawings were shown on the wall.

The botanical department showed many models of our common flowers, fruits and seeds and a large collection of mounted flowers and plants. Both the large botanical models and the entomological models of beetles and moths and ten large Riker mounts of various moths and butterflies, made by the students, attracted great attention from all visitors. In a cabinet case were shown the beneficial insects of Maryland from the collection of the entomological department of the college.

This exhibit also included a number of large photographs showing the students at class in various phases of practical horticulture: pruning grapes and fruit trees, grafting, spraying and other greenhouse work. Six magnificent banners in royal purple and gold were shown. These tokens of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association of Maryland were won by the



PEACH WEEK



GREAT FALL APPLE DISPLAY

TWO VIEWS OF THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

students of the college in different years. There were also two banners won by the students in debate with Delaware College.

Two large panoramic views showed the buildings and campus of the Maryland Agricultural College and of the Maryland Experiment Station.

While the end in view throughout the exposition period was to make the exhibit so pleasing and attractive that visitors would personally investigate the exhibition showing the horticultural resources of the state it was considered well to have literature which could be given to visitors to take home with them for further information. To do this the Maryland Agricultural College through the State Horticultural Department kindly coöperated in printing a five leaf folding pamphlet on one side of which was given a map of the state, the cut for which was loaned through the courtesy of Dr. William Bullock Clark, of the Geological Survey, to whom this exhibit was also indebted for various maps of counties and a map of the whole state. On the other side of the pamphlet was an article accompanied by cuts of the different agricultural and horticultural industries. A copy of this pamphlet was given to every passerby and visitor. In addition the Maryland Agricultural College appropriated funds for printing four thousand extra volumes of the report of the Maryland Horticultural Society. This volume of over two hundred pages was given to persons showing particular interest.

Through the courtesy of the chief bureau of information and statistics of the state a number of its annual reports for 1905 and 1906 were sent for distribution. These valuable reports contained information for the prospective immigrant to the state. Books entitled "Maryland" by Mr. T. J. C. Williams, and printed by the board of public works containing much information about the state, were also given to visitors.

These different forms of literature were found very desirable and acceptable and much good accrued from the advertisement.

Another feature which proved very satisfactory was that on each plate of fruit and indeed on all exhibits in the booth was placed a card on which was printed a map of Maryland showing by a red cross the locality from which the specimens was sent together with the name and address of the exhibitor. Thus the observer was able at a glance to know all about the specimens in question.

The appropriation for the exhibit was first solicited by the members of the Horticultural Society. After the recognition by the commission and the appropriation of \$5000 for this exhibit the officers of the society were asked for recommendations regarding someone to be placed in charge of the exhibit. Their recommendation and approval by the commission resulted in the appointment of Professor Thomas B. Symons, state entomologist and secretary of the Horticultural Society, to take entire charge of

the exhibit, and its installation and maintenance was personally conducted by him with the coöperation of the horticulturists of the state. Professor Symons performed his task with notable success.

The placing of the responsibility of this exhibit in the hands of Professor Symons was only possible through the courtesy and coöperation of the president and board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, in allowing him to transfer his office and take up this work. To the Maryland Experiment Station the exhibit is indebted for the loan of many articles of decoration and fixtures in the booth and for large quantities of fine fruit for exhibiting purposes throughout the period. Professor Symons is indebted to Director H. J. Patterson and Mr. W. L. Amoss for many able suggestions given him in the planning of the installation.

To all persons who have contributed in any way the commission and officers interested are greatly indebted. To Mr. J. Spencer Lapham of Goldsboro, Maryland, too much credit cannot be given for his faithful services given free in securing fresh fruits for the exhibit at a time when it was not possible to know from day to day what position the exhibit would take. By his efforts the most troublesome period was passed. To Mr. Orlando Harrison, president of the State Horticultural Society, the commission is gratefully indebted for his active support and aid in contributing to the exhibit.

Among the long list of contributors which concludes this report it is with pleasure that special mention is made of the following:

Messrs. H. Weber and Sons of Oakland, Maryland for their splendid exhibit of cauliflower which was maintained for over a month; Mr. W. F. Allen of Salisbury for his fine show of watermelons and canteloupes; Messrs. R. Vincent, Jr., and Sons, Isaac H. Moss, C. L. Seybold and J. J. Perry for able assistance in the floral exhibit; Mr. George Morrison of Uplands for his very fine exhibit of palms which remained on the space throughout the period of the exposition; Mr. A. T. Goldsborough of Wesley Heights for the largest strawberries exhibited; Mr. J. Aikenhead of Easton for fine commercial exhibit of strawberries; Mr. F. E. Matthews of Pocomoke City for various exhibits of fruits and vegetables; Messrs. Sanger Brothers of Easton and E. P. Cohill of Hancock for commercial exhibits of fruit, and Mr. J. W. Kerr of Denton for the special exhibit of thirty-eight varieties of nuts.

The commission is particularly indebted to the president and officers of the Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Company for their cordial support, through their cold storage plant at Norfolk, in keeping all fruit for exhibit free of charge, and to Messrs. M. L. Himmel and Son of Baltimore for their courtesy in loaning the office furniture for the exhibit.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Horticultural Society

at its summer meeting held at the Jamestown Exposition, September 24, 1907.

Resolved:—That the thanks and appreciation of the members of Maryland State Horticultural Society be expressed through this resolution to all editors in the State as well as in Virginia and various horticultural and agricultural journals for the cordial support in promoting the aims of the association in bringing to the public's attention, the great opportunities for this industry in Maryland. Be it further:

Resolved:—That the members of Maryland State Horticultural Society are very much gratified with the good work done by Professor Thos. B. Symons at the Jamestown Exposition, especially when we take into consideration the small amount of the appropriation that he had to do it with, and ask that he be commended in all that he is doing for our "Grand Old State of Maryland." Be it further:

Resolved:—That the members of this association extend to the officers of the Jamestown Exposition, their great appreciation for the setting aside September 24 to be known as Maryland Horticultural Society Day and various courtesies in furnishing music at the opening of our session, and in providing a most pleasant place for the meeting. Be it further:

Resolved:—That as the Jamestown Exposition has received so much adverse comment by earlier visitors that would tend to discourage future visitors from the exposition that the members of this association hereby testify to their fellow citizens in the State that the exposition in its complete form is more than worth a visit by every Marylander, and we urge upon everyone in the State who has not visited same to not miss this great opportunity of viewing a picturesue as well as most edifying exposition.

EXHIBITORS OF FRUITS.

W. H. Whike, Greenmount.	W. Sapp, Goldsboro.
Maryland Experiment Station, College Park.	W. H. Clark, Goldsboro.
J. S. Laphan, Goldsboro.	Ili Dyer, Goldsboro.
Salome Garey, Denton.	J. W. Davidson, Patapsco.
R. H. Phelps, Brooklyn.	A. J. Cohill, Hancock.
Mary R. Thompson, Easton.	C. M. Peters, Snow Hill.
Sanger Bros., Cordova.	W. H. S. Algire, Hampstead.
Presley Parvis, Henderson.	E. E. Brown, Calvert.
J. A. Nicodemus, Edgemont.	J. E. Stonner, Westminster.
R. Bentley Thomas, Ednor.	C. A. Reed, College Park.
E. P. Thomas, Ednor,	F. E. Matthews, Pocomoke City.
A. T. Goldsborough, Wesley Heights, D. C.	A. L. Towson, Smithsburg.
W. H. Clark, Henderson.	C. Bickle, Smithburg.
Frank Henry, Goldsboro.	Jas. S. Harris, Coleman.
Aaron Newcomer, Smithsburg.	J. S. Kelly, Denton.
E. I. Oswald, Chewsville.	John S. Barnhart, Denton.
Oscar Collier, Easton.	W. R. Mason, Oakland.
W. L. Pritchett, Henderson.	J. A. Davis, Goldsboro.
W. E. Shockley, Goldsboro.	Florence Beachley, Hagerstown.
Robert Jarrell, Goldsboro.	E. H. Snyder, Hagerstown.
J. Aikenhead, Easton.	Peter Chisholm, Baltimore.
J. G. Harrison & Son, Berlin.	Riley Murphy, Oakland.
W. T. Seward, Goldsboro.	J. C. Jackson, Clear Springs.
D. E. Kelly, Denton.	G. L. Kisling, Bel Air.
Claud Philips, Quantico.	Samuel Wallen, Friendville.
F. O. Foard, Forest Hill.	Jeff. Shanklin, Baltimore.

Samuel L. Byrn, Cambridge.	W. McCulloh Brown, Oakland.
E. P. Cohill, Hancock.	J. M. Conneway, Oakland.
Frank Peters, Snow Hill.	Samuel Garner, Annapolis.
I. L. Scott, Goldsboro.	F. J. Downey, Sandy Springs.
S. S. Stouffer, Sharpsburg.	D. H. Hargett, Frederick.
D. O. Snively, Hagerstown.	E. F. Berndenburg, Deer Park.
S. B. Foose, Edgement.	J. Bishop, Hoyes.
J. Payton Thompson, Rhodesdale.	A. Smith, Hoyes.
C. C. Brown, Chestertown.	J. B. Andrews, Hurlock.
D. H. Barnhart, Denton.	

EXHIBITORS OF VEGETABLES.

W. F. Allen, Salisbury.	W. A. Heinneberger, Keedysville.
F. E. Matthews, Pocomoke.	A. Warner, Easton.
M. Goldsborough, Easton.	J. A. Barber, Easton.
Sanger Bros., Cordova.	Geo. Robinson, Easton.
Weber & Sons, Oakland.	Chas. Lowndes, Easton.
L. N. Cochran, Rhodesdale.	Frank A. White, Easton.
J. A. Davis, Woodbine.	A. Street, Easton.
Samuel L. Byrn, Cambridge.	J. H. McCaulley, Leeds.
J. Spencer Lapham, Goldsboro.	E. P. Thomas, Ednor.
F. H. Clopper, Keedysville.	J. S. Smith Brooklyn.
W. H. S. Algire, Hampstead.	C. D. Sprecker, Hagerstown.
J. W. Davidson, Patapsco.	Alexander McCormick, Philopolis.
Joseph Sampson, E. New Market.	J. S. Ober, Goldsboro.
Gus Seiler, Baltimore.	J. P. Blessing, Brownsville.
James Elsey, Salisburg.	

EXHIBITORS OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

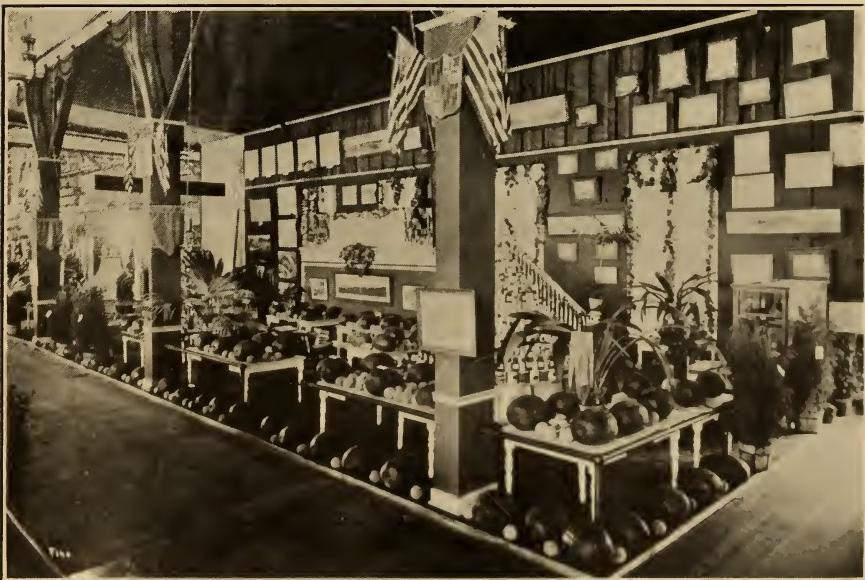
J. Cook, Baltimore.	J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin.
J. J. Perry, Baltimore.	W. F. Allen, Salisbury.
The H. Weber & Sons, Oakland.	Salome Garey, Denton.
Isaac H. Moss, Govanstown.	F. C. Bauer, Govanstown.
Chas. L. Seybold, Baltimore.	Miss Ecker, Baltimore.
Geo. Morrison, Baltimore.	William Frazier, Ruxton.
R. Vincent, Jr., White Marsh.	Md. Expt. Sta., College Park.
Edwin A. Seidwitz, Baltimore.	C. W. Roe, Easton.
John Frazier, Ruxton.	Henry Trail, Frederick.
David Walls, Barclay.	

EXHIBITORS OF NUTS.

J. W. Kerr, Denton.	Fillmore Lankford, Princess Anne.
W. McCulloh Brown, Oakland.	R. Bentley, Sandy Springs.



CHRYSANTHEMUM WEEK, HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT



WATERMELON AND CANTALOUPE WEEK, HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT



MEDALS AWARDED TO THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT
AND THE MARYLAND EXHIBITORS:

Jury of Awards, Department of Horticulture.

(*Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Flowers and Nuts*)

State of Maryland

GOLD MEDALS.

MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION, Baltimore, Collective Horticultural Exhibit.

MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION, Baltimore, Continuous Display of Cut Flowers.

MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION, Baltimore, Collective Exhibit of Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

JOHN COOK, Baltimore, Roses and Chrysanthemums.

FLORISTS' EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Cut Flowers.

MRS. H. B. JACOBS, Baltimore, Roses and Chrysanthemums.

GEO. MORRISON, Baltimore, Cut Flowers.

ISAAC H. MOSS, Govanstown, Cut Flowers.

J. J. PERRY, Baltimore, Cut Flowers.

R. VINCENT, JR., White Marsh, Dahlias.

J. W. KERR, Denton, Nuts.

J. SPENCER LAPHAM, Goldsboro, Fruits and Vegetables.

SAMUEL L. BYRN, Cambridge, Cantaloupes and Tomatoes.

HENRY TRAIL, Frederick, Chrysanthemums.

H. WEBER & SONS, Oakland, Display of Cauliflower.

SANGER BROS., Cordova, Continuous Display of Fruit and Vegetables.

W. F. ALLEN, Salisbury, Vegetables and Fruits.

A. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Wesley Heights, D. C., Strawberries.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Berlin, Fruits.

H. WEBER & SONS, Oakland, Cut Flowers.

SILVER MEDALS.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, College Park, Photographs.

F. C. BAUER, Govanstown, Chrysanthemums.

C. W. ROE, Easton, Chrysanthemums.

C. L. SEYBOLD, Baltimore, Cut Flowers.

W. E. SHOCKLEY, Goldsboro, Peaches.

JOHN S. BARNHART, Denton, Apples and Cantaloupes.

MISS M. EVANS, Rolph's, Kieffer Pears.

J. S. HARRIS, Coleman, Apples.

J. AIKENHEAD, Easton, Strawberries.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, College Park, Collective exhibit of Models of Plants and Special Designs of Iron and Wood and Mechanical Drawings.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, Vegetables.

FRANK A. WHITE, Easton, Tomatoes.

E. P. COHILL, Hancock, Fruits.

MISS ETHEL M. WILLING, Nanticoke, Kieffer Pears.

F. H. PETERS, Snow Hill, Pears.

MARYLAND EXPERIMENT STATION, College Park, Collection of Fruits.

BRONZE MEDALS

R. H. PHELPS, Brooklyn, Potatoes.

ALEXANDER McCORMICK, Philopolis, Vegetables.

A. H. ROGERS, Shockley, York Imperial Apples.

GUS SEILER, Baltimore, Tomatoes.

J. R. DAVIS, Woodbine, Fruits and Vegetables.

J. A. DAVIS, Goldsboro, Lucretia Dewberries,

W. T. SEWARD, Goldsboro, Strawberries.

J. L. SCOTT, Goldsboro, Elberta Peaches.

GEORGE MORRISON, Baltimore, Palms and Crotons.

GIBBS PRESERVING COMPANY, Baltimore, Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

MRS. K. N. HARDCASTLE, Denton, Preserved Cantaloupes and Pears.

MARTIN WAGNER & Co., Baltimore, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Oysters.

J. OBER, Goldsboro, Tomatoes.

W. SAPP, Goldsboro, Potatoes.

MISS D. E. KELLEY, Preston, Fruits and Vegetables.

W. F. ZIEGLER, Henderson, Elberta Peaches.

E. E. BROWN, Calvert, Vegetables.

J. H. McCaulley, Leeds, Sweet Potatoes.

W. W. COBEY, Grayton, Wine Sap Apples.

J. B. ANDREWS, Hurlock, Watermelons.

L. N. CORKRAN, Rhodesdale, Cantaloupes.

W. McCULLOH BROWN, Oakland, Apples.

C. C. BROWN, Chestertown, Bartlett Pears.

R. BENTLEY THOMAS, Sandy Spring, Apples.

E. P. THOMAS, Ednor, Fruits and Vegetables.

F. A. SELLMAN, Beltsville, Cabbage.

H. A. DRURY, McKendree, York Imperial Apples.

F. E. MATTHEWS, Pocomoke City, Fruits and Vegetables.

DR. CHARLES LOWNDES, Easton, Fruits and Vegetables.

MRS. MARY R. THOMPSON, Easton, Japanese Plums.
ROBERT SYMONS, Easton, Apples.
J. P. BLESSING, Brownsville, Vegetables and Fruits.
C. D. SPRECKER, Hagerstown, Vegetables.
AARON NEWCOMER, Smithsburg, Apples.
A. L. TOWSON, Smithsburg, Fruits.
S. B. LOOSE, Edgemont, Peaches.
J. A. NICODEMUS, Edgemont, Grapes and Plums.
J. W. HALL, Marion Station, Strawberries.

THE SHELL FISH EXHIBIT.

Included in the space of the horticultural exhibit in the States Exhibit Building was the exhibit of the Shell Fish Commission showing the oyster interests of Maryland. While this space was small the exhibit was one of the best in the exposition and to it was awarded a gold medal. It was collected and installed under the direction of Dr. Caswell Grave, secretary of the Shell Fish Commission, and it was made possible by the public spirit of Dr. Grave, Mr. Walter J. Mitchell and Mr. Benjamin K. Green. Owing to the limitations of space it was necessary to place many of the charts too high above the floor and some of them were missed by visitors. But the quality of the exhibit was so excellent that it made a very strong impression. The following is a list of the exhibits:

1. A glass case containing: (a) Three large oysters dissected to show the structure of the oyster; (b) a cluster of oysters illustrating the effect of soft muddy bottoms upon the growth of oysters; (c) a series of specimens taken from hard bottoms showing oysters of different sizes and ages; (d) some of the enemies of the oyster.
2. Five framed diagrams, 3 by 3 feet, showing the average number of small and large oysters per square yard on: (a and b) Hackett Point Bar, Anne Arundel County; (c) Tolly Point Bar, Anne Arundel County; (d) Bay Shore Bar, Anne Arundel County; (e) Outer Magothy Bar, Anne Arundel county.
3. A large oil painting, 5 by 4 feet, showing the equipment for and the method of conducting the survey of the oyster grounds.
4. Two framed "boat sheets" showing the results of the survey of the oyster grounds in: (a) Herring Bay, Anne Arundel County; (b) South River, Anne Arundel County.
5. Two framed "smooth projections" showing the natural oysters bars in: (a) Herring Bay, Anne Arundel County; (b) South River, Anne Arundel County.
6. Five framed charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey showing the results of the survey of Anne Arundel county waters.

7. One concrete "monument" such as is used by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to mark the location of the "Shore Signals."

8. One "buoy" and "sinker" such as used by the Shell Fish Commission to mark the corners of the natural oyster bars.

This exhibit was removed to Annapolis for permanent preservation.

CHAPTER XI.

EXHIBIT IN THE MINES BUILDING.

BY EDWARD B. MATHEWS.

Assistant State Geologist.

The exhibit of the Maryland Commission in the Mines Building was installed under the direction of Professor William Bullock Clark, superintendent of the State Geological Survey, who has so successfully assisted former commissions in their efforts to represent the mineral resources of the state. Owing to the fact that the exhibit which had been prepared for the St. Louis Exposition had been installed in a permanent form in the old house of delegates at Annapolis and could not therefore serve as a nucleus for an extensive display of the actual materials at Jamestown, it was decided to make no attempt to bring together an exhibit of this character. In its stead plans were made for exhibiting the various sources of information regarding the mineral resources of the state and to show the character and extent of the work now being done by the State Geological Survey in their exploitation.

The space secured for the Maryland exhibit was particularly appropriate for displays of this kind, as the place assigned was immediately adjoining the information bureau of the Mines Building near the entrance facing the Lee Parade. The Maryland exhibit was thus in harmony with its next neighbor and one of the first exhibits to be examined by the visitor in passing through the building.

The booth was tastily decorated and its walls were covered with maps illustrating the various phases of activity of the State Geological Survey which served to arrest the attention of the passerby. The entrance was arched in such a way as to show that the exhibit was that of the state of Maryland.

The exhibit displayed included three types of material illustrating the natural resources of the state. Immediately in the foreground were large models of Baltimore and vicinity and of the coal regions of Western Maryland which enabled the visitor to gain at a glance a comprehensive impression of the characteristic topography of these well-known regions. Back of the models were shown the many volumes of the Maryland Geological Survey reports while on the walls were maps showing the state and several of her counties.

Publications. The publications of the Maryland Geological Survey as exhibited were classed in four general divisions, general reports, systematic reports, county reports, and special reports.

The *General Reports*, consisting of a numbered series of volumes, each of which contains several special monographic studies embracing bibliography, cartography, physiography, economic geology, road engineering, and other subjects. In one volume those who stopped to examine might find interesting and instructive historical accounts of the investigations concerning the physical features and natural resources of the state which have been made from time to time during the centuries since John Smith first explored the state and sent back specimens of the minerals and clays to Europe. Another volume contains a description of the methods employed in making the large scale maps of the state and an account of the old maps made during colonial and subsequent times to represent the increasing knowledge regarding the state. The illustrations in this report run back to the beginning of the sixteenth century and include the interesting map of Virginia made by John Smith and that of Maryland made by Augustine Herrmann more than half a century later. Another of the general reports includes an excellent summary of our present knowledge regarding the physical features of the state, incorporating the results of ten years of investigation by the members of the Geological Survey.

Through these general reports are numerous comprehensive papers dealing with the highways of the state from the days when their location was marked by notched trees to the report on the latest work of state highway construction under the direction of the Maryland Geological Survey. A second series of papers scattered through these general volumes deals with the magnetic survey of the state and describes the manner of running certain of the boundary lines. From these papers it is shown that Maryland has been more thoroughly surveyed magnetically than almost any other territory in the world and that this has been necessary to a greater or less degree on account of local disturbances in the magnetic readings which have occasioned difficulties to the local surveyors from the days of the original colonists down to the present.

The report on the building stones, after a discussion of the properties essential to good structural materials, traces the development of the quarrying industry in Maryland. Each type of building stones—granites, marbles, sandstones, slate—is tested and valuable information is given regarding the properties, quantity, and location of the Maryland deposits. The coal report gives an exhaustive discussion of the coal deposits of the western part of the state. Each of the many recognized coal beds is taken up and the area, extent, thickness, purity, and heat-producing properties of each are given in detail. The clays of the state are similarly discussed.

These three reports describing the chief mineral resources of the central,

western, and eastern portions of the state serve as an excellent representation of the natural wealth of Maryland to the thoughtful visitor who takes time to examine the different exhibits.

The *Systematic Reports*, constituting the second class of publications, contain monographic studies of the chief divisions of the geological formations found within the state. These treat of the stratigraphy and the fossil contents of the formations under discussion and are of very great value and interest to the students of the subjects treated. They are of equal value as an evidence of the thoroughness and scientific accuracy which underlie the more general reports as they show that what appears to be popular discussions are based upon careful work involving scientific accuracy.

The *County Reports* exhibited among the publications have a less general interest with a correspondingly increased local value. These contain detail discussions of the physiography, geology, mineral resources, soils, climate, hydrography, terrestrial magnetism and forests of each of the counties treated. The illustrations are numerous and give an excellent idea of the surroundings to be found by a prospective settler in any part of the state.

The *Special Publications* displayed have been issued from time to time by the Geological Survey in connection with special lines of work more or less remotely related to the general field of its activity.

Maps. On the walls were displayed a few maps illustrative of the many which are available for elucidating the physical features of the region depicted. The most interesting of the maps shown was the large new state map in colors which had just been issued by the Maryland Geological Survey and which is on a scale of three miles to the inch, the three sheets of which it is made covering an area of nearly 30 square feet. The method employed in the preparation of this map has made it possible to represent with clearness and accuracy practically all of the well-traveled and important roads of the state. These roads are represented with such fidelity that one may note many of the minor turns and twists as the roads wind around the hills and through the valleys. The scale of the map has permitted the representation of almost every town and hamlet in the state, of which nearly 2500 have been included in the index on the map. By means of symbols the index also represents information regarding the postal facilities, population, transportation, telegraph, and express facilities, as well as the position of the place on the map. The elevations above mean low tide have also been given either exactly or approximately wherever possible.

The political boundaries are represented in two ways, the larger divisions, such as counties, being distinguished by colors and their limits accurately represented by heavy black lines. The smaller divisions, such as election districts, which are subject to more or less frequent change, are

outlined, numbered, and named in red. Additional information respecting the local political divisions in Baltimore and the congressional districts of the state is given by means of small maps beneath the title. Among these small maps are those showing such physical features as the physiography, geology, annual temperature, and annual precipitation.

The county maps on the scale of a mile to the inch which occupied the rest of the wall space showed by conventional colors the agricultural soils and geological formations of the counties on a base upon which the roads, drainage, and also the surface configurations were accurately depicted. A large framed, section drawn to scale and appropriately colored, represented diagrammatically the various geological formations of the state in the order of their superposition from the older gneisses and allied rocks of the Baltimore region up through the limestones of the Great Valley, the limestones and shales of Washington and Allegany Counties, the coal measures of Garrett County and the younger clays, sands, and marls of the coastal plain region.

Scattered about among the larger maps were numerous smaller manuscript maps representing the areal distribution of the clays and coals, the cement and building stone materials as well as terrestrial magnetism and other physical features. The whole cartographic display, representing an epitome of the diversified lines of work conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey in its efforts to investigate and exploit the many natural advantages possessed by the state of Maryland.

Models. At the center of the exhibit near the entrance were placed two large models representing the environs of Baltimore and the coal fields of Allegany and Garrett counties. The former on the scale of four miles to the inch showed the territory of Baltimore and vicinity with the slopes of the hills and the valleys just as they exist in nature, bringing out the relatively level surface of a region which, to the traveler, who sees but a little at a time, appears hilly and much incised by valleys and waterways. This departure from the usual method used in constructing models, which accentuates the minor changes in elevation, gives an entirely new conception of the surface configuration of a familiar region. The beauty of the model was further enhanced by the shading of all the wooded areas. The model of the coal fields included all of Garrett and Allegany counties on the scale of a mile to the inch, the elevations being modeled in a relief to exaggerate the heights five times. In this way the model represented the rugged mountainous country as it appears to the traveler in the region. The location of the different coal-bearing formations were represented in colors so that the visitor could see at a glance how the rocks of the region were folded in such a way as to bring different coal seams to the surface or to bury them deep within the earth.

CHAPTER XII.

MARYLAND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.

Maryland's educational exhibits were made both in the Maryland Building and in the building devoted to education. Some of the institutions had exhibits in both buildings.

The leading exhibit was that of the Johns Hopkins University in the Education Building. The exhibit was designed to illustrate certain phases of its activity and not to cover its educational work as a whole.

A considerable part of the exhibit illustrated the scientific study of the oyster and oyster culture. With this view, a number of specimens had been brought together in one case, showing the oyster in the different stages of its existence and the conditions of its natural and artificial propagation.

Another section displayed by maps, charts, and books the work that has been done by the professors of the University in geology, especially in connection with the geology of the state of Maryland.

Another section was made up of the work of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and the Johns Hopkins Hospital in pathological, physiological, anatomical and medical subjects.

The publications issued under the auspices of the university were also exhibited in detail. Amongst them were the American Journal of Mathematics, in 30 volumes; the American Chemical Journal, in 36 volumes; the Studies in Historical and Political Science, in 48 volumes; the University Circular, in 10 volumes; the Modern Language Notes, in 20 volumes; the Studies from the Biological Laboratory, in 5 volumes; the Journal of Experimental Medicine, in 6 volumes; the new edition of the Hebrew Bible, in 26 volumes; and a very large number of other publications issued by or under the auspices of the University.

There was also exhibited, as an example of the work in the physical laboratory, the spectrum maps made with the concave gratings devised by Professor Rowland, specimens of the concave gratings, the ruling machine and other items illustrating research in physics.

Several archaeological items were also displayed, among them, a Babylonian brick and two papyri, recently exhumed in Egypt.

An exhibit was also made of the work in botany, especially that portion of it recently carried on in the West Indies in relation to tropical fruits.

Another section of the exhibit was devoted to special biological investigations on fish, echinoderms, etc.

The exhibit included a large number of framed pictures, illustrating the scientific and literary activities of the university.

The Woman's College of Baltimore had several large photographs in the Maryland and Baltimore Buildings but its main exhibit was in the Education Building. The space assigned for this exhibit was opposite the entrance of the University and College Building facing Lee Parade. It occupied the south end of the central quadrangle of the building with the University of Virginia at the north end.

The Woman's College was among the very first of the institutions of learning to apply for space and to have its booth and exhibit in order, sparing neither pains or expense to make its display the most select and representative yet sent to any exposition.

The exhibit included outlines of the courses of study, panel exhibitions of the publications of faculty, alumnae and students, statistics showing the development of the institution since its establishment in 1885, plat of grounds, plans of existing buildings, exterior and interior views showing the equipment of the college and the students at their work and recreation.

Like most other institutions the Woman's College made a point of the exhibition of its historical possessions. One of the most interesting of these was indicated by a full size photograph of the old Cokesbury College bell, which today assembles the students for chapel as it did more than a century since, at Abington, Harford County, Maryland, the seat of the first Methodist college in the world. This bell was rung in honor of General Washington as he passed Cokesbury College on his journey along the old Philadelphia road to be inaugurated first president of the United States. A replica of this historic bell appears twice on the silver service presented to the U. S. battleship *Maryland*.

A large panel occupying a prominent place in the exhibit directed attention to the achievements of two distinguished Marylanders, as naturalists, the renowned painters Charles Wilson Peale and his son Rembrandt. The center piece was a large photograph of Charles Wilson Peale's painting "The Exhuming of the First Mastodon" lately loaned to the college museum by its present owner, Mrs. Harry White. The centenary unveiling of this historic canvas took place at the college in April, 1907.

It should be further stated that two mastodons were exhumed by the Peales near Newburg, N. Y., the scene which the painting so vividly commemorates. One of these was brought to Baltimore and became the nucleus of "Rembrandt Peale's Museum." This building is still standing on Holliday Street and is shown in the panel. The other mastodon became the nucleus of Peale's Philadelphia Museum—these two being the first public institutions of their kind in this country. To these two Marylanders, therefore, belongs the honor of the Nestorship, not only of American painting with which they are already accredited, but of American museums

as well. The care with which the Baltimore mastodon was restored was shown by a photograph after a drawing by Alfred Miller furnished by courtesy of the Maryland Historical Society. Another photograph of the panel from a painting by the elder Peale, afforded a glimpse of the mounted mastodon in the Philadelphia Museum and further evidence of the scientific knowledge of anatomy, skillful manipulation and enthusiastic interest which the father and son put into these first achievements of their kind in this country. They were virtually the Nestors of American vertebrate paleontology as well as of American art and public museums.

During the greater part of the time the Woman's College booth was under the direct supervision of one of the college students or alumnae as hostess, by whom it was made a delightful rendezvous for the visiting students and their friends. The booth itself was so designed as to harmonize with the colonial architecture of the exposition. Between the two central columns, beneath the "blue and gold" and "or and sable" of the college and state banners hung two six-foot panoramic views of the college grounds and buildings, while smaller panoramas of tennis tournaments, athletic functions and outings on the Chesapeake gave a picturesque idea of the surroundings and outdoor life of the college.

The Jacob Tome Institute had several beautiful photographs in the Maryland Building and one of the finest exhibits of the exposition in the Education Building. By photograph and literature the beauty of this school's location and its advantages were effectively presented. The school is located on a slightly bluff overlooking the Susquehanna, and three hundred feet below lies the picturesque town of Port Deposit, Maryland. Nearly two hundred acres constitute the grounds upon which the campus and the magnificent buildings of the school are erected. Most lavish has been the expenditure of money to beautify the grounds by means of Italian gardens, winding roads and artistic shrubbery. The buildings are all of stone and designed by the foremost architects in the country. The equipment, both of the school proper and of the dormitories, is unequaled by that of any secondary school in the east. The course of study includes eight years of work; two of elementary grade, four of high school and preparatory work, and two of collegiate grade. Many noted gifts have been made to colleges and universities but the noteworthy endowments given to secondary schools are few. Of these Mr. Tome's gift of three millions is easily first.

The Charlotte Hall School was represented in the Maryland Building by many photographs. This institution is one of the oldest in the state and is under the direction of Major George M. Thomas. It has ninety students and five teachers. The state of Maryland maintains twenty-seven scholarships, including board and tuition, one for each of the counties and each

of the legislative districts of Baltimore. With the pictures of the school in the Maryland Building was the following historical sketch:

Charlotte Hall School is said to have been named in honor of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III.

It is one of the oldest schools in Maryland and is replete with historic interest. Its origin dates back to the Free Schools established in 1723, and is best explained by the Act of Incorporation passed in 1774, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas it is represented to this General Assembly, by Sundry, the inhabitants of Saint Mary's, Charles and Prince George's Counties, that the Free Schools in the said Counties do not separately afford a sufficient encouragement for proper masters, and that, in order to have the lands and houses of the said schools sold, and one school erected at the place commonly called the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's County, and the funds consolidated into one; and, to further the completion of so laudable an institution, sundry persons have subscribed large sums of money, and have prayed that an Act might pass for that purpose;

"Be it enacted, by the right honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the advice and consent of his Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the authority of the same, That as soon as may be after the end of this present session of Assembly, there shall be erected one school for the said Counties of Saint Mary's, Charles and Prince George's, at the place aforesaid, called the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's County, which shall be called by the name of Charlotte Hall."

The site of the school was wisely selected on account of its healthfulness, excellent water, and quiet surroundings. The place was known in colonial times as the "Cool Springs" or "Fountains of Healing Water," and was set apart by Act of Assembly, as a health resort, as early as 1698. Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of the Johns Hopkins University, in a lecture before the Historical Club, says: "In the Cool Springs of Saint Mary's, Maryland may lay claim to more than a mere hospital; and its establishment in 1698 really marks the foundation of what was probably also the first Sanitarium in the Colonies."

The government of the school was vested in a president and twenty-one trustees, all of whom are notable men, including His Excellency Robert Eden, Governor of Maryland; Gen. William Smallwood of Revolutionary fame; Dr. James Craik, Washington's physician; and the Hon. Benedict Calvert.

The Board of Trustees held their first meeting July 1, 1774; but they did not meet again until July 7, 1782. This lapse of eight years was presumably due to the Revolutionary War.

The School was opened January 1, 1797, under Rev. Hatch Dent as Principal; and it enjoys the peculiar honor of having continued its good work, without a break, from that day to the present, through all the trials and vicissitudes of a century.

Up to the Civil War, Charlotte Hall was the principal seat of learning for Southern Maryland, to which the leading families of the State naturally turned for the education of their sons.

Many distinguished names adorn her roster, both as Trustees and Students: Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the U. S.; Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Claggett, the first Bishop consecrated on American soil; Capt. Raphael Semmes of the Confederate Navy; Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General of the U. S.; Hon. Clement Dorsey, eminent Jurist and Member of Congress; Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, Member of Congress; Governors Bowie, Kent, Ogle, and Thomas, with a host of others far-famed in song and story.

As an educational institution, Charlotte Hall has rendered a noble service, beyond the reckoning of figures or the measure of gold. In her green old age, she has lost none

of the pristine vigor of her youth. With head erect and firm elastic step, she is still marching on in the van of progress, honored by all friends of learning, and fondly cherished by her Alumni scattered, though they be, in all quarters of the globe.

Western Maryland College was portrayed in many photographs showing both the buildings and the college life. This college is delightfully located at Westminster, Maryland, the county-seat of Carroll County, an hour's ride out from Baltimore on the picturesque Western Maryland Railroad. Looking about from its commanding eminence you see spread out in every direction a panorama of natural scenery that is wonderfully beautiful. To the north about thirty miles away, may be seen the "Round-Tops" of Gettysburg, and in the west the Blue Ridge mountains. The little city of its location, one of the thriftiest in the state, about 1000 feet above tidewater, enjoys all the modern improvements of good streets, electric lights and pure water.

Western Maryland College was founded in 1867. Reverend J. T. Ward, D.D., was its first president and he was succeeded in 1886 by Reverend Thomas Hamilton Lewis, D.D., LL.D., the present incumbent. It is under the special patronage of the Methodist Protestant Church and while it exacts no religious tests of its faculty or students and does not seek any denominational control, it is distinctively a Christian college. It was the first college east of Ohio to adopt the home as its model in making up its roll. It led the way in that form of co-education which is co-equal but not co-incident. While it offered a curriculum as exacting as any college in the state, it saw no reason why it should refuse to take young women on equal footing with young men.

The state of Maryland recognized it as one of its important agents for higher culture by founding in 1879 a number of free scholarships for those intending to enter the service of the state in the profession of teaching. It has educated in all over three thousand persons and has graduated over six hundred men and women with the degree of bachelor of arts.

Students are strictly classified into freshman, sophomore, junior and senior years and must rise from one grade to the next by making a required average in all the studies of the year. In the first two years the principal studies are; English, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, history and elocution. In the last two years students elect from one of three groups; the classical group which gives the greatest attention to Latin and Greek literature; the scientific group suited to those who have in view some profession in the sciences; and the historical group which offers a wide course in history and politics.

The large and well-adapted buildings are fitted up with the best modern appliances. A science hall affords excellent laboratory facilities in chemistry, physics and biology, and an observatory with revolving dome houses a fine equatorially mounted telescope. A large library, selected with special

reference to the needs of the college students, with a librarian in charge, is open daily and a spacious gymnasium with director is provided.

Western Maryland College has the largest faculty attached to any college in the state, but in addition to this enlarges the scope of its instruction by frequently calling distinguished men from other institutions and in all walks of life to lecture before its students.

The exhibit of the Woman's College of Frederick was in the Maryland Building. It consisted of a wall cabinet containing sixteen swinging frames on which were mounted photographs representing buildings, grounds, interiors of offices, recitation rooms, library, laboratories, gymnasium, auditorium and groups of students and teachers; also work of the institution in various lines as far as can be shown pictorially. The contents of the exhibit were particularly interesting as showing the arrangement and equipment of the college.

The chief interest of this exhibit attached to its preparation which was done entirely within the institution, under the direction of the teacher of science. The general selection of subjects, and the taking, developing, finishing and mounting of the photographs were all done in this manner. A departure from usual methods was the mounting of these photographs, the prints being first mounted on bevel-edged cards and then in turn on the large cards of the frames.

The lesson taught by the exhibit was chiefly what can be accomplished by a small college at comparatively small cost by relying upon its own resources.

The college dates its history as a college from 1893, at which time the foundation laid by the Frederick Female Seminary fifty years earlier was expanded and the present superstructure planned. Its two original buildings have increased to five; its equipment in corresponding manner; its entrance requirements have been made to conform to those of the college entrance examination board, and its courses of instruction brought to the standard of college work proper. An endowment fund has been raised and receives accessions from time to time. The affiliated schools of music, art and expression have grown in corresponding measure and now offer superior advantages to serious students in these lines.

With all of this growth the college still preserves the distinctive characteristics of the small college, not so much in the matter of limited numbers, as in the personal interest taken in every student.

The exhibit shown at the Jamestown Exposition by the Woman's College of Frederick was, with certain modifications and expansion, similar to those sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the South Carolina Interstate Exposition at Charleston, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. At each of these expositions the bronze medal was awarded.

One of the handsomest photographs in the Maryland Building showed

the Maryland School for the Blind, which is located on North Avenue, Baltimore. This school is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world, and the picture of it attracted much attention. The superintendent is Mr. John F. Bledsoe.

The educational interests of Baltimore wished to make large displays in the Maryland Building but the limitations of space prevented some of them. The Maryland Institute desired an entire room but unfortunately this could not be provided. The Charcoal Club offered to furnish one of the apartments but the pressure of exhibits from different parts of the state made it impossible for the commission to give to any one organization any special privileges. These offers, however, were warmly appreciated and the officers personally rendered much assistance to the commission.

The Baltimore school commissioners wished to make a striking display of the city's public school system but finding that they could not secure all the space they required in the Maryland Building they made their larger exhibit in the Baltimore Building. However, in the Maryland Building they had three handsome photographs showing the Eastern Female High School, the Western Female High School and the Baltimore City College. These illustrations of the leading buildings of the public school system received much attention and called forth cordial praises for Baltimore's work in education.

Thus in the Maryland Building were exhibited the colleges and the public school system with the work of the manual training schools and with the productions of the higher arts. This carried out the plan of the commission for an historical exhibit on educational lines.

CHAPTER XIII.

MARYLAND BRANCH OF THE COLONIAL DAMES—THE MANOR HOUSES OF MARYLAND.

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America at the council of 1906 passed a resolution that each state society forming the association should endeavor to send to the Jamestown Exposition a collection of exhibits (portraits, relics, etc.) illustrating the history of that state. Chairmen were appointed to arrange these collections, and Mrs. William Reed was named for Maryland.

It was designed by the Maryland Society to make this collection chronologically perfect, as far as possible, and the consent of owners of valuable pictures was obtained to allow their portraits to be sent to the exposition, but the delay in finishing the History Building, the uncertainty of safety in transportation, and the entire lack of proper supervision and protection for exhibits decided the committee against sending some of the larger and most valuable examples, namely: Queen Ann, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Queen Henrietta Maria, by Van Dyke and many other illustrative portraits, as well as specimens of silver and porcelain and beautiful miniatures.

The collection was very interesting and valuable and its success was due to the experience, activity and ability of Mrs. Reed, who had won high honor for her work at other expositions. Mrs. Reed was most ably assisted by Mrs. Albert L. Sioussatt both in collecting and placing the exhibits. The committee was also indebted to many of the citizens of the city and state for their generous coöperation. The funds necessary for this exhibit were given by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America and some individual members. The exhibit was awarded the gold medal from the Jamestown Exposition Company. The following was the list of exhibits:

PAINTINGS.

Portrait of the Honorable Benedict Calvert, 1788, Judge of the Land Office; Member of Council, 1770–74; Collector of His Majesty's Customs for the District of Patuxent, 1748–76.

Portrait of Elizabeth, wife of Honorable Benedict Calvert and daughter of Governor Charles Calvert (ensign in his Majesty's First Regiment of Foot Guards, 1709; Lieutenant and Captain, 1708; Governor of Maryland, 1720–27).

Loaned by Mrs. Charles Baltimore Calvert.

Oil copy of portrait (after Pine) of Mrs. John Eager Howard and son, 1789.

Copy of portrait of Dorothy Blake Carroll, wife of Charles Carroll, of Ely O'Carroll, mother of Charles Carroll, Barrister. 1722.

Copy of portrait of Charles Carroll, Barrister, 1769,

Loaned by Miss Florence Mackubin.

Portrait of Mrs. Charles Ridgely, wife of Governor Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Md.

Portrait of Mrs. Harry Dorsey Gough (nee Ridgely).

Quaint old painting of Perry Hall, the beautiful colonial manison and country-seat of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dorsey Gough, and known as the "Cradle of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Here, on Christmas Eve, 1784, the Historic Company of Preachers met, Francis Asbury, (first Methodist Bishop of America), Dr. Thomas Coke of Oxford and others, and outlined the organization of the Church."

Loaned by Mrs. E. S. Beall.

Copy of portrait (after Van Dyke) of Charles I of England, who granted the charter of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, 1634.

Miniature (after James Peale) of James Mackubin, 1780.

Loaned by Miss F. Mackubin.

Portrait of Leonard Calvert, First Governor of the Province of Maryland, 1634-1647; loaned by Mr. H. Mason Raborg. This portrait was never shown in Maryland before and was the orginal painting given by His Excellency, Governor Leonard Calvert to his friend, Margaret Brent.

A quaint old oil painting of Baltimore Town, 1752.

Loaned by Dr. Eldridge Price.

Portrait of Gunning Bedford (James Peale), 1720-1802; father of Judge Gunning Bedford, one of the framers of the Constitution, and descendant of William Bedford, who landed at "James Citty" 16-

Loaned by Mrs. Wm. Reed.

Minature (copy) of Ellin North, the first white child born in Baltimore.

Loaned by Miss H. F. Poultney.

Miniatu^re of Charles Carroll of Homewood; miniature of Thos. Sim Lee;
St. Memin print of Charles Carroll of Homewood.

Loaned through Miss E. L. Dorsey.

TEN ST. MEMIN PRINTS

Jacob Kennedy, Va.; Governor Clinton, N. Y., Lady Clinton, N. Y.; St. George Tucker, Va.; John Coles, Va.; Simeon Baldwin, Conn.; James McHenry, Md.; General Samuel Smith, Md.; Samuel Sterritt, Md.; John Drayton, S. C.

Loaned by Mr. Wm. Mozart Hayden.

A painted Watteau fan, presented by General Washington to Mrs. Honor Dorsey of "Elioak." 1 silver salt cellar, 1738; 1 silver coffee spoon, 1745; 1 silver marrow spoon, 1599; 1 old bracelet set with Amsterdam cut stones, 1647; 1 deed of portion of Wardrop, 1705, signed by Charles Carroll, Chas. Greenberry, John Baldwin and Josiah Wilson.

Loaned by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.

One silver waiter, 1 silver punch ladle, 1 old Mosaic relic, 6 soft paste hand painted plates, 1 book belonging to Calvert family, 1 lace veil, water color of old Annapolis, water color of Strawberry Hill, 1 genealogical chart of Calvert family, 2 birth certificates.

Loaned by Mrs. Chas. Baltimore Calvert.

Old document of Isaac Clare, 1762. Loaned by Mrs. S. S. Mackall.

Copy of old seals on patents for Greenwood, 1725-46; seal brought from England by Governor Stone, 1648. Drawing made by Miss Mary Dorsey Davis.

Letter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; commission in navy to Michael Brown Carroll, signed by Thomas Jefferson; medal given to Lieut. Michael Brown Carroll of *The Siren*.

Loaned by Mrs. F. H. Darnall.

Copy of map made by Augustine Herrman of Maryland and Virginia, 1670. Old embroidered needlebook owned by Dorcas Sedgwick, mother of Governor Johnson. Colored photos of portraits of Governor Johnson and family.

Loaned by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers.

Three brocade dresses worn by Miss Hanna Mandier, 1774; Silver tea caddy and waiter, with Lloyd crest, 1 black lace veil worn by Mrs. Andrew Buchanan, 1777; 1 Wedgewood plate, with coat of arms of Richard Bennett Lloyd. 1 Wedgewood plate with coat of arms of Edward Lloyd, 1750.

Loaned by Miss E. L. Pennington.

Antique set of amethysts; Jewel box of carved cocoanut, mounted with silver, 1750; Old plated wine strainer; Parchment deed of property owned by William Buchanan, 1762.

Loaned by Mr. Chas. B. Tierman.

Two brocade dresses, imported by James Buchanan and Charles Carroll of Carrollton for Mary and Ann Cook, (1750) to whom they were respectively engaged to be married. Ann died before her marriage and both dresses were given to Mary, who became Mrs. James Buchanan. Embroidered sampler by Polly Hollingsworth. India muslin scarf. Silver spoons and sugar tongs. Colonial money. Baby's embroidered cap. Carved sailor's ring. Parchment deed etc.

Loaned through Mrs. Wm. T. Hamilton.

Brass door knocker from house in which Archbishop Carroll was born, in Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, 1735.

Loaned by Mrs. A. T. Brooke.

Old iron sword found about fifty years ago, entangled in the root of a large oak tree which was blown down. The tree grew on the field of Brad-dock's defeat; Battle of Duquesne, July 9, 1755.

Loaned by Mrs. Alan P. Smith.

Old French sword picked up on battlefield of "The Heights of Abraham" (Canada); battle fought September 13, 1759.

Old book of sermons by Christopher Love, who was executed on August 22, 1651, by order of Oliver Cromwell.

Book printed by Ann Catherine Green and Son, Annapolis, 1774.

Impression taken from the original Maryland Seal (1648); this seal was mislaid for 100 years, having fallen behind the shelf in the safe.

Loaned by Col. Wm. H. Love.

Miniatures of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, The Dauphin and the Duchess d'Angoulême, Miniature of unknown lady, St. Memin of Mr. Ridgely.

Loaned by Mrs. Edward Simpson.

Copy of genealogical chart of Asfordby family, 1652 (taken from original parchment), the ancestors of the Beatty family of Maryland.

Loaned by Mr. Leander H. Crawl.

Wedgewood plate, coat of arms of Samuel Chase.

Loaned by Colonial Dames.

Silver tea caddy, old lace and miniatures of Mr. Winn and Mr. Carroll. China plate, blue and white mug, small jug of porcelain and cup and saucer, blue and white and gold; china brought from England before the Revolu-tion by Mr. Harry Dorsey Gough.

Loaned by Miss Winn and Mrs. Beall.

Old black silk clerical coat worn by the Rev. David Telfair, 1760.

Loaned by the Misses McKim.

Family Bible of the Rev. David Telfair, 1765.

Loaned by Mrs. Wm. Reed.

Old brocade dress, green and white, worn by Mrs. Chas. Young, daughter of Gunning Bedford, 1762.

Loaned by Mrs. Wm. Reed.

Pair of gold and topaz bracelets, 1656, very beautiful in design, worn by Elizabeth Barber, wife of Lieutenant-Governor Barber. They were also worn by Catherine Taylor at the ball given to Lafayette. One fell off, and General Washington picked it up and clasped it upon her arm.

One silver ladle, 1745, owned by Edward Watson, Earl of Rockingham, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford.

Loaned by Mrs. J. D. Iglehart.

Two pewter plates with Gough crest.

Loaned by Mrs. J. Holmes Whiteley.

Miniature of William Buchanan.

Loaned by Miss Esther Buchanan.

Print of Pocahontas from first edition of Capt. John Smith's History.
The frame is made of wood from the first building of William and Mary College, which was burned.

Loaned by Mrs. Alex. B. Randall.

Silver tankard, belonging to Nicholas Mackubin, 1730.

Loaned by Miss F. Mackubin.

Colonial fan, belonged to Mrs. Jerdone.. Medal voted by congress to General John Eager Howard, Battle of Cowpens.

Ivory mounted dagger, owned by Garrett van Swearingen, 1684, and made in Holland 1494.

Loaned through Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat.

Photograph of original copy of "Star Spangled Banner"; also copy of first printed copy, which was sold in ballad form on the streets of Baltimore, two days after the Battle of North Point. Photos of Wye House. St. Memin print of Judge J. H. Nicholson.

Loaned by Mrs. Edward Shippen.

Copy of original "Declaration" at Harford Town.

Loaned by Samuel W. Bradford.

Twelve colored photographs of old Maryland manor houses; arranged by Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat.

Of them Mrs. Sioussat, in kind response to the request of the Maryland Commission, wrote as follows:

THE MANOR HOUSES OF MARYLAND.

The series of Manor House pictures was prepared in response to a request for some exhibit which would, in this year of commemoration, perpetuate some of the houses showing the early life of the Maryland Colony.

Perhaps the most typical of these was St. Clement's Manor embracing St. Clement's Island, now known as Blakiston's where the first landing was made by Governor Calvert. The patent for this princely grant was given to Thomas Gerard, Esquire, in 1639. In the partition of the estate, Bushwood, on the Wicomico, was given to his daughter and son-in-law, Robert Slye, and is the only one of which the records of Court Lett and Court Baron have been preserved and the quaint summons to everyone who had offended against the manorial rights, whether it were the highest dignitary or the tributary Indian or the host who had harbored (as guests) strangers in the community; all these are glimpses of the past and not to be found elsewhere. It is also the only Manor on which provision was made for worship of Roman Catholic and Protestant, Gerard having built the little chapel for his wife, a member of the Church of England, while from the domestical chapel, which marked the second view of Bushwood, mass was said for the Roman Catholic community far and near.

Another and more dramatic scene was enacted when in the same council chamber the rebellion of Josias Fendall was proclaimed at the sitting of the council in 1659. The exquisite stair case carved from solid mahogany, extends into a square balustrade in the council chamber above.

A near-by neighbor was the little hunting lodge of Bachelors' Hope on Bashford Manor, patent 1650, and from which later on Mrs. Joshua Doyne received a visit from Lady Baltimore.

On the road from these Manors one finds the beautiful old estate of Deep Falls, built by Major William Thomas in 1745, restored by the Hon. James Walter Thomas, and one of the few still retained in the family of the original owners.

We come across country to Porto Bello, now the property of Mr. Hyatt, at the edge of West St. Mary's, patented to Henry Fleet in 1634, granted to Cornwallis in 1640. In its subdivision William Hebb took up this tract and according to agreement with his fellow-midshipmen in the royal navy, Lawrence Washington and Edwin Coad, named it for one of the strategic points in Admiral Vernon's expedition against Cartagena. Cartagena Point near by and Mt. Vernon on the Potomac in the colony of Virginia bearing two other names most intimately connected with the campaign.

Coming up from Point Lookout, the Proprietary Manors of Trinity and St. Gabriel are found and the primitive little house on Trinity Manor marks one among those (Trinity) patented to Governor Leonard Calvert, 1639.

Higher up is Calvert Rest on Calvert Bay from which the secretary of the Province, Colonel William Calvert, son and heir of Governor Leonard Calvert, issued many of his official records. The date of 1670 was plainly visible on the old brick gable end before the last coat of pink wash was bestowed upon it by one of the later owners.

Coming up the St. Mary's River is St. Elizabeth's Manor patented to Captain Thomas Cornwallis, 1639, and of which the survival today is the quaint old house of Jutland.

Still further up on the River is the Manor of St. Inigoes, of which the patent was taken by Thomas Copley, Esquire, 1638. The Manor House with its quaint chateau-like effect, was built in 1705 when the chapel at St. Mary's was taken from the Jesuits and removed by them to the manor land and from the bricks of which this building was erected. It also formed one of the boundaries of defense against the Indian attacks.

Nearing St. Mary's City we reach Cornwaleys Cross, patented to Captain Thomas Cornwallis, 1639, and upon which he built him a brick house of generous proportions and from which during Ingle's raid large stores of plate, jewelry and valuable household stuff were carried away. It is supposed to be the oldest brick house in Maryland.

Traveling to the other side of St. Mary's county we come to Mattapany at the mouth of the Patuxent River, a trading post, and Indian village for a brief period, one of the stations of the Jesuit Fathers, afterward the home of Henry Sewell and then occupied by Charles, Third Lord Baltimore in 1675, who married the widow of Henry Sewell, Jane Lowe. After a storm, which produced a miniature landslide, the paved floor of the old dairy was discovered, and forms the approach to Lord Baltimore's Spring. It is now owned by the family of Captain George Thomas, connections of Sewells and Brookes.

Sailing further up the Patuxent opposite the site of Dela Brooke Manor one finds Brooke Place Manor upon which is the burial place of Robert Brooke, the only colonist who had a county assigned to him. When he fell into disfavor of the Lord Proprietary in the struggle between the parliament and the king, he retired to this place where he died.

Another view on the same Manor (Brooke Place) is to be found in the beautiful Old House Spring so called from the block house to which it was a near neighbor.

The quaint old mantel from the estate known as the Bond Castle on Chesapeake Bay gives some idea of the beauty of an early interior. The new portion of this building was erected in 1749, when John Bond married Ann Holdsworth, heiress, their initials having been built into the chimney with date.

On the St. Mary's side of the Patuxent one comes to Sotterly, the estate of the

Platers, 1737, from which Governor Plater drove to Annapolis with his coach and four horses and in the rose garden, of which we have also a picture, he lies buried.

A little farther south is St. Cuthbert's, another division of Fenwick's Manor, granted to Cuthbert Fenwick among the early manorial holdings.

The quaint house of Clean Drinking Manor although built before the American Revolution marks the site of an older one, the patent having been taken up by Major John Courts in 1698. From this was taken the estate of Hayes on which, in 1767, Parson Williamson built the fine old house, ever since his decease in possession of Lairds and Dunlops, now the property of George Thomas Dunlop, Esquire. Although the early grant was given in Charles County it was afterwards in Prince George's and now in Montgomery County.

The portrait of Richard Harrison, of Anne Arundel County is a fine one by Sir Peter Lely. He was the king's commissioner for that county and in view of his office and his large holdings, was called King Harrison.

The portrait of Madame Walter Hoxton nee Susanah Harrison, by Hesselius, appears as the last Lady of Brooke Court Manor. This estate came into the family through intermarriages with the Digges and Craycroft lines.

In the portrait of Colonel Edward Fell of His Majesty's Provincial Forces, we have one of the prominent figures of the founders of Baltimore Town and the owner of large estates in Baltimore County. Among the immense grants made in the early history of the colony was that of Northampton. While we have no record of a manorial holding, the original estate far exceeded the amount of land usually contained in a manor. The older house was built in 1737 and occupied by the Ridgely family while the present imposing residence was building, is still in good preservation and with the old slave quarters, buildings for the industrial activities of the place and picturesque farms, preserves today the traditions of the past and the enjoyment of the life of today.

With the view of Doughoregan Manor we close our account of a few of those interesting survivals of the past. Taken up in the latter part of the seventeenth century by the elder Carroll it descended to Charles Carroll of Carrollton and for generations has dispensed a princely hospitality. As in the case of Hampton it bears further distinction of continuing in the hands of the descendants of the original proprietors.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS.

Owing to the lateness of the exposition many Maryland firms which would have exhibited withdrew. Those that did participate profited from the advertisement they received and held their own splendidly in competition.

The most elaborate exhibit by a Maryland house was that of the John Deere Plow Company, of Baltimore to whom were awarded eleven gold and five silver medals. It had a separate pavilion 100 by 100 feet, open on all sides and admirably located on the northeast corner of Lee's Parade. Flags and streamers floated from the staffs on the building and in the center was an immense electric sign composed of one hundred and thirty-five electric lights which could be seen from any part of the grounds. The pavilion was handsomely fitted up with every comfort and convenience for the public. The central ornament was a life size bust of John Deere, inventor and maker of the first steel plow, and near it was the first Deere plow which was made by John Deere in 1838. With this beginning there were exhibits showing the developments of farm machinery including all kinds of plows, planters, diggers, loaders, mowers and spreaders. Fourteen associated manufacturers combined with the John Deere Plow Company to make this exhibit one of peculiar excellence and it attracted many thousands of visitors during the life of the exposition.

The largest tea-pot in the world was exhibited by Martin Gillet and Company, one of the oldest and best known firms of Baltimore, its history dating back to 1811. This pot was a part of the He-No Tea Exhibit, the idea being original with the firm. It was twenty-six feet high and sixty feet in circumference and it accommodated thirty-five or forty people. The strainer on the end of the spout was as large as an ordinary wash-tub. On the ribs that supported the tea-pot there were four hundred electric lights. Inside of the tea-pot was a handsome counter on which stood a twenty gallon urn with two spigots, from this were served from two to four thousand cups of tea a day. All the tea was made back of the tea-pot and the apparatus for making tea consisted of two large boilers and three twenty-gallon urns. For iced tea the tea was partly cooled by a cooler holding about forty gallons; it was then iced and put in the urn on the counter for delivery. Over the top of the tea-pot was a canopy of Japanese lanterns and umbrellas. Messrs. Gillet and Company were

highly complimented on the exhibit and many persons thought it the most attractive advertisement in the Food Building. To this exhibit was awarded a gold medal.

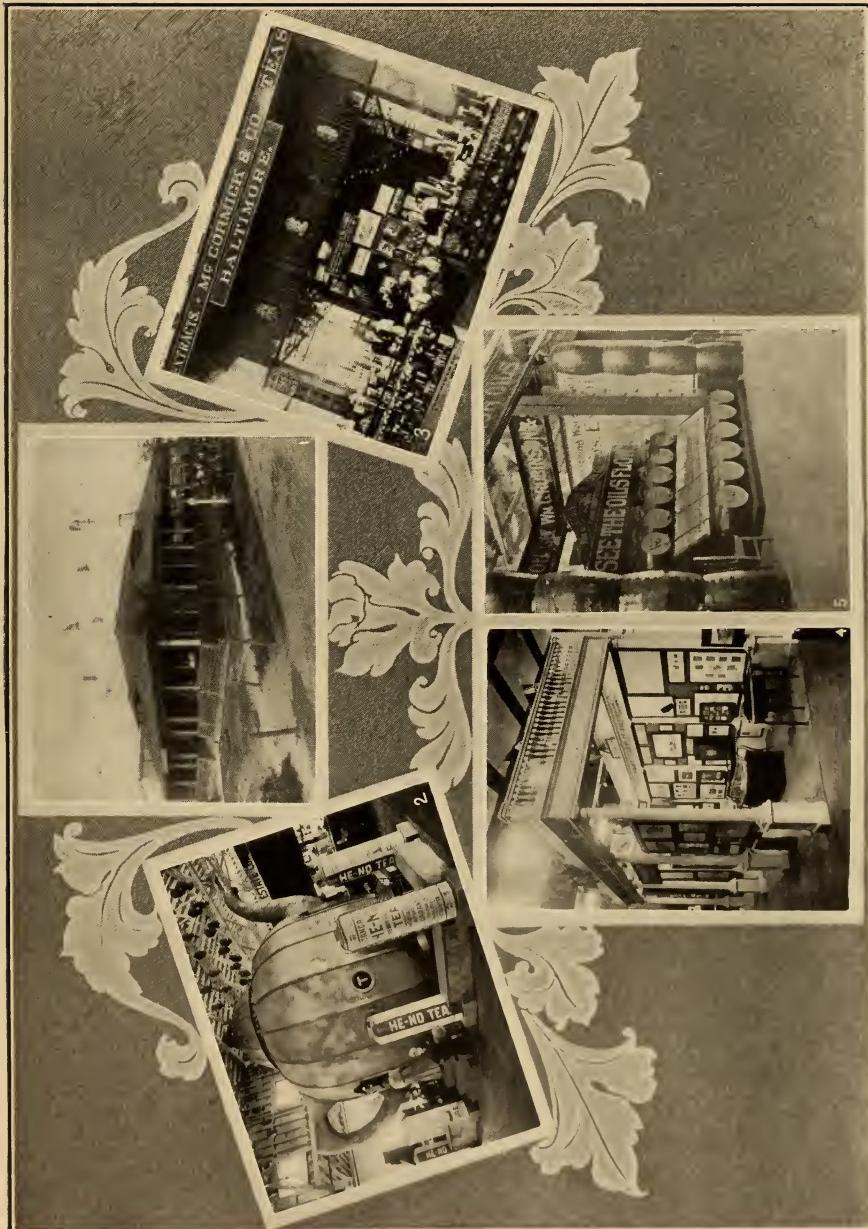
The object of the Wm. C. Robinson & Son Company, in exhibiting their products, was to show to the public their oils as they come directly from the barrel. They therefore arranged their exhibit in such a manner, that a number of the oils were continuously flowing over a sheet of plate glass, thereby effectively showing their consistency and color. They also had on exhibit their Autoline, an oil made for the lubrication of automobiles and motor boats, and this also was exhibited in a manner similar to their other oils. This Company is the oldest oil house doing business in this country, having been established in 1832, and the year of the Jamestown Exposition marked its seventy-fifth anniversary. The oils which it displayed at its exhibit came direct from its works which are situated at Coraopolis, Pa., in the heart of the Pennsylvania Oil Fields, and were similar to the oils which they always handle and which are all made from the best grade of Pennsylvania crude oil. The gold medal was awarded to this firm by a jury of experts for all of the different oils, as well as for their various kinds of Lubricating Greases displayed. Their exhibit gave the best practical opportunity to examine their products, and representatives were present to explain the different grades, their quality and distinctive merits. Altogether, their exhibit was considered one of the most interesting and unique at the Exposition.

The Reliable Furniture Manufacturing Company of Baltimore had a very interesting exhibit opposite the Japanese section in the Manufacturers' Building. They occupied a space 40 by 12 and in this they exhibited a chamber suite and two sideboards in the colonial style, and a chamber suite and five sideboards in composite style. Two of the sideboards contained cabinets with art glass doors and one a variation with cut glass doors, all being from the original designs by Mr. William Morrison of the regular staff of the company. This company was established in 1889 and its product is sold in all parts of the United States. It has a capacity of seventeen thousand sideboards per annum. Mr. Andrew S. Cross, of the company's staff, was in charge of the exhibit. To the company a silver medal was awarded.

The Crown Cork and Seal Company, whose inventions have revolutionized the industry and whose operations extend throughout the world, had a fine exhibit of their products and of some of the more remarkable pieces of their wonderful machinery. The exhibit attracted large crowds of people. To the company was awarded a gold medal.

The Detrick and Harvey Machine Company of Baltimore had on exhibit one of its open side iron planers equipped with variable speed drive, operated by electric motor; a horizontal drilling, boring and milling machine fitted

SOME OF THE MARYLAND EXHIBITS.
JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY. McCormick & Co.
MARTIN GILLET & CO. Wm. C. ROBINSON & SON Co.
THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE.



with universal tilting table; a nut facing machine; and a No. 2 single bolt threader. The Detrick and Harvey Machine Company is one of the leading firms in the machinery business, not only in Baltimore but in the South. Much interest was shown in this exhibit and a gold medal was awarded.

One of the handsomest exhibits of Maryland progress was that of McCormick and Company of Baltimore in the Foods Building. This firm are large importers of teas, spices, crude drugs, etc., as well as manufacturers of proprietary drugs and grocery sundries. They deem Baltimore the best location in the United States for importing goods, and remaining loyal to their town after the Baltimore fire, erected on their old site their present modern and complete warehouse, 200 feet long by 90 feet deep, five stories, with the most modern and complete laboratory appliances and for milling and packing the various articles of their manufacture. Their products are sold in every state in the Union, being distributed through jobbing, drug and grocery channels and are also exported to South America, Australia and South Africa. Their enterprise has given Baltimore the largest business of this kind in the United States. The Jamestown exhibit was expensively and tastefully arranged, showing their Bee Brand and Banquet Brand spices, teas and flavoring extracts. Upon each of these brands of goods they were given gold medals by the board of awards, especially selected for their technical and practical knowledge of food products and their unquestioned standing. The members of this jury were: Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist, U. S. Agricultural Department, Dr. John J. Long, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill., and Prof. F. W. Clarke, Chief Chemist, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. These medals were awarded over competitive exhibits from Boston, New York, Richmond, Cincinnati, and other points.

The artistic appearance and design of their pavilion attracted such attention as to be awarded a bronze medal. It was one of the most attractive in the Foods Building, built of expensive foreign woods of oriental design and decorations, with glass cases running completely around the ground floor of the structure, in which were displayed the various teas, spices and flavoring extracts handled by the firm. The posts of the booth were surrounded by glass forming display cases of choice teas from various tea-producing countries of the world. They also exhibited a unique line of spices and kindred products.

One of the features of the Exposition was the Monorail. This was the invention of Mr. Howard Hansel Tunis of Maryland; and the enterprise at the Exposition was placed and conducted by the company which has its chief offices in Baltimore. The car running on the single track was an object of curiosity to thousands of people, who were surprised and delighted by the ease and evenness with which it ran over the stretch of track. The car was operated every day excepting Sunday for over five months. Thou-

sands of people were carried, and there was no accident of any kind. Although the track was only a quarter of a mile in length a speed of forty-five miles was attained, and the claim of the inventor is that a speed of one hundred miles is easily possible on long stretches of track. Governor Warfield, Mayor Mahool, Members of the Maryland Commission, and visitors from all parts of the world took a trip on the Monorail and were cordial in their praises regarding it. The idea of the Monorail is to revolutionize the system of railway construction, thus securing larger economy with greater speed. The design of the company is for a standard car capable of carrying one hundred passengers at a speed of over one hundred miles per hour. The officers of the company are: Henry W. Williams, President; E. L. Tunis, Vice President; R. Guy Cochran, Secretary-Treasurer. To the Monorail a silver medal was awarded.

CHAPTER XV.

THE HOSPITALITY OF MARYLAND.

Perhaps the largest value of Maryland's participation was in the work it did in maintaining and increasing the state's reputation for hospitality and good living. The public entertainments it gave were the most notable of the exposition and were attended by many thousands of Marylanders and their friends, including officials and distinguished guests from every part of the world. Indeed it is not too much to claim that Maryland made the record in its public functions. All these affairs were open to Marylanders and their friends and although special cards had to be used on Maryland Day so that the official party might have the opportunity to dine promptly in order to carry out the crowded program, yet all who came were entertained. The result was great praise for the state.

The main functions were on Opening Day, April 27, and on Maryland Day, September 12. In June a tea was given to the Colonial Dames under the direction of the Auxiliary Commission. In July the officers and men of the Fifth Maryland Regiment were entertained. The veterans of the Fifth Maryland also accepted the hospitality of the Maryland Building. The Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence held a national meeting in the Maryland Building and these ladies and gentlemen, coming from all parts of the country, passed a cordial vote of thanks for the courtesy they had received from Maryland.

The state board of education of Maryland held a meeting in the Maryland Building on Wednesday, June 26, which was presided over by Governor Edwin Warfield, president of the board. The following members were present: Messrs. Clayton Purnell, Zadock P. Wharton, Rufus K. Wood, Glenn H. Worthington, Robert C. Cole, and M. Bates Stephens. Dr. George W. Ward, principal of the Maryland State Normal School and Mr. B. K. Purdum, assistant superintendent of schools, were also present. The meeting was an important one and among the several matters acted upon were the following:

First: Appointment of following members of the faculty of the Maryland State Normal School: Dr. G. W. Ward, principal; Miss. Sarah E. Richmond, vice-principal; Messrs. Herbert E. Austin, Thomas L. Gibson, W. J. Holloway, Misses Myrtle M. Hopper, Camilla J. Henkle, Florence J. Snyder, Mary H. Scarborough, teachers; and these as teachers at the Model School: Misses Minnie Davis, principal, Belle Upshur and Hanna Coale. The appoint-

ment of a successor to Miss Agnes M. McLean, who resigned, was referred to the committee of the Maryland State Normal with power to act. Miss Mollie W. Tarr was appointed clerk to the Maryland State Normal School Faculty.

Second: The extension of the course of study over eleven years instead of ten without adding to the requirements.

Third: The adoption of a commercial course to be elective for the last two years of high school course.

Fourth: Adoption of report of the High School Teachers Association in regard to changes made in the high school curriculum.

Fifth: Reappointment of Mr. Bradley K. Purdum as assistant state superintendent.

Sixth: Granting of a life certificate to Miss Nannie W. Keating of Queen Anne County.

Seventh: Authority to the state superintendent to appoint a Maryland teacher to devote one week in the Exposition School as a teacher.

More important and more interesting than the stated entertainments however were the daily visitors. The Maryland Building opened at nine a.m. and closed at six p.m., except Sundays, and practically every minute of the open time from April 26 to the close of the exposition, men, women and children from Maryland and from every part of the world were inspecting the handsome rooms and their exhibits. They were greeted by the host, Mr. J. William Baughman and the hostess, Miss Mary L. Robbins. Mr. Baughman and Miss Robbins won golden opinions for their cordiality and courtesy and upheld the best traditions of Maryland hospitality. Most visitors remarked that the charm of the Maryland Building was in the civility and the comfort which were found there. The provision of many chairs and ample resting facilities proved a boon to thousands of sightseers from Maryland and other states.

It is a matter of justice to say that Maryland's hospitality was admirably supplemented by the service which travelers found on the lines of ships between Baltimore and the exposition. The people enjoyed unusual facilities and whether they traveled by day or by night they had the most polite and careful attention from experienced officers.

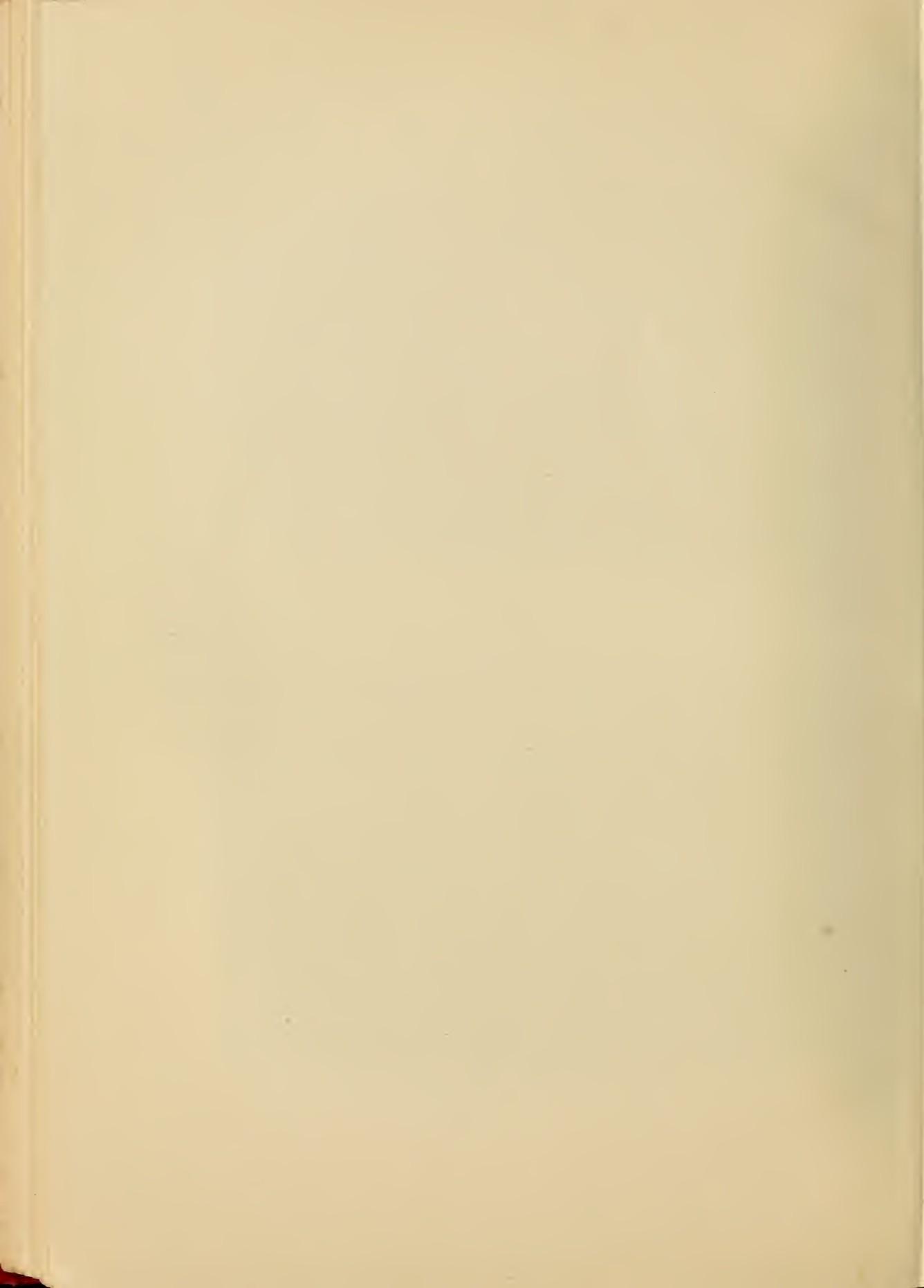
In Baltimore were found several enterprises contributing to the pleasure and success of the exposition period. During the summer and fall the Baltimore Committee of the Exposition Travelers Aid Society did excellent work in looking after young women traveling alone. This idea of protection was divided into four departments: publication, personal representation, safe resting places and agents to meet the boats. Large placards and thousands of small cards and leaflets were distributed. Twenty societies coöperated in this work and great good was accomplished. A statement said:



THE FIFTH REGIMENT AT THE EXPOSITION. GROUP OF OFFICERS AND PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WARFIELD.



GOVERNOR WARFIELD, MAYOR MAHOOOL AND PARTY AT THE MONORAIL.



Many tired and confused travelers have been here able to tell their story to the Travelers' Aid agents after being refreshed by rest and food. The matron records 19 special cases.

The Young Women's Christian Association also has been much used, and sometimes at three o'clock at night the officials were called upon to provide shelter for a stranger sent to them from a railroad station.

In the course of the summer five agents have been employed to meet the boats. Many interesting and pathetic stories were told the agents by the travelers. For one instance two girls from the South, hired here by the false promise of work, were sent back home. Many women without money were given employment, and little girls were safely conveyed to their destination.

From the Maryland Building thousands of copies of books descriptive of Maryland and Baltimore were distributed. These were taken by visitors from all parts of the world. The most popular of the publications was "Maryland, a Description of its Lands, Products and Industries," compiled by Mr. T. J. C. Williams, for the board of public works. Another publication was "Crown of the Chesapeake" giving the natural resources, commercial and industrial achievements of Maryland, published by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore; another, "The Battle of North Point, The Bombardment of Fort McHenry and The Birth of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" by Frederick M. Colston of Baltimore; and several other publications advertising the town and institutions of the state.

No incident of the exposition gave larger pleasure or brought forth more encomiums than the visit of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Colonel Henry M. Warfield commanding, during the month of July. In spite of extremely warm weather the members of the regiment made unusual records in their work. They gave brilliant entertainments which were largely attended.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

Weeks before the Exposition closed it was certain that the whole affair would be placed in the hands of receivers. There were valuable articles in the Maryland Building which had been loaned to the Commission, and the effort was made to get them away before any legal complications might detain them. To that end practically all of the articles were shipped from the Exposition grounds on closing day and were in Baltimore the following morning. The Governor sent one of the police boats for the exhibits which were to go to Annapolis, and the other packages went by the regular steamers. Maryland was the only state to get its exhibits away promptly, as it was also the only state to have all its exhibits ready when the Exposition opened. The return of these articles meant much arduous work. There were over 500 of them and it was a matter of satisfaction that all reached their owners in good condition.

It was the intention and expectation of the Commissioners that they would close up their affairs in December and publish their report for the legislature which met in January. The report was written and it remained in type for nine months waiting the final settlement of the accounts. At all times the Commissioners endeavored to bring things to an end, but there were irritating delays which were beyond their control.

It became evident that there was to be no early settlement of Exposition affairs under the receivership. A meeting of the State Commissioners was held in Washington, at which Maryland was represented, and there was a proposition to persuade the Government to buy the whole Exposition outfit. This, however, miscarried. The option on the ground was soon to expire, and the Commissioners succeeded in getting the time extended. More procrastination followed, and the Maryland Commissioners made a special report to the General Assembly setting forth the conditions.

At the suggestion of Governor Crothers and with the approval of Treasurer Vandiver and Comptroller Hering a bill was drawn directing the Maryland Commissioners to turn over the Maryland Building to the Board of Public Works and authorizing the Board of Public Works to sell the building. For the expense of maintaining the building \$1000 was appropriated. This bill was introduced early but was passed in the closing days of the session.

In the following week the Commissioners held a meeting at the Merchants' National Bank in Baltimore. A full statement of the work was presented. On motion of Mr. John K. Shaw, Jr., a Liquidating Committee consisting of Mr. Colston, Chairman, Mr. Thomas, Treasurer and Mr. Meekins, Secretary, was appointed to close up the affairs of the Commission. The motion was seconded by Dr. Jamar and was carried unanimously. This Committee was empowered to turn over the Maryland Building to the Board of Public Works. On motion of Mr. Farquhar, a vote of thanks was extended to Governor Warfield for appointing the Commission. A vote of appreciation was given to the Executive Committee for its work. The Commissioners at this meeting presented to the Secretary, and to Miss Edith Stowe, the Assistant Secretary, gifts of silver as a recognition of their services.

After the close of the Exposition advertisements were inserted in the papers of Baltimore and Norfolk and all efforts were diligently made to sell the Maryland Building, but no bid was forthcoming. It happened in the first six months of 1908 that the Board of Public Works was extremely busy in inaugurating the plans and policies of the new administration, and it was not until June 29 that the Board gave a hearing to the Liquidating Committee representing the Commission. At this meeting the Board authorized the Committee to proceed to sell the building on the most favorable terms possible and also agreed to bear the expenses which the postponement of the closing of the Committee's work had entailed. Further efforts were made by the Committee, and the Chairman visited Norfolk in search of a purchaser. Miss A. Peyton Ewell made an offer of \$1900, but withdrew it before it could be acted upon. Then came the only real offer that the Commission was able to get for the property, as follows:

NORFOLK, VA., June 25, 1908.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK M. COLSTON,
Chairman of the Maryland Commission,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., we beg to advise that the best offer we have been able to secure for the Maryland Building is \$2000 cash, net to you.

It is not a question of value but the building is too large for a private residence. Then too, the large area of land, together with the exorbitant option price, and not being able to get any assurance from the Receivers that the option of purchase will be extended beyond August 2, make it impossible to secure anything except a wrecking price. Then too, you will see by the following sales, which have been made through our office, that \$2000 is about an average price when everything is taken into consideration.

Pennsylvania, including clock	\$2,000.00
Georgia.....	1,000.00
West Virginia.....	1,650.00
Missouri.....	3,200.00

Massachusetts.....	\$1,140.00
Rhode Island, including furniture.....	1,900.00
Vermont, including furniture.....	400.00
New Hampshire, including furniture.....	1,900.00
Richmond City.....	700.00
Michigan.....	500.00
Connecticut.....	2,850.00
Illinois.....	2,500.00

We believe that now is the time to sell, as it will be impossible to get anything for your building after August 1, if the Receivers refuse to renew the option of purchase of land.

Tusting that we may hear from you by return mail, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

WILLARD R. COOK & CO.

The Committee recommended that the Board of Public Works accept this offer, which was done. Hon. Isaac Lobe Straus, Attorney General, drew the deeds and the money was received and deposited on August 3, 1908.

There was a further delay of nearly two months. It required that time to find purchasers for the remaining furniture and to get any word from the receivers in regard to certain disputed bills. These things were cleared off in the last week of September, and on September 28 the Committee made their final report to the Board of Public Works appearing in person and going over their work. The Committee had taken care of the building and the insurance and the other duties under the special act of 1908, which appropriated \$1000, and their bill for all expenses and for the additional cost of keeping the Commission's affairs open six months, was \$612.94, leaving \$387.06 to be returned to the treasury in addition to the \$2000 received for the building. In the \$612.94 were included the insurance, \$150 for the assistant treasurer, \$100 for service in the building and the expenses of closing. No salaries were paid after January 1. Governor Crothers complimented the committee on their work and Comptroller Hering had a special word of praise for the completeness of all the accounts of the Commission.

Below is the summary of these accounts. There are more than 500 vouchers and in them every item of expenditure is duly recorded. These vouchers are filed at Annapolis. With them are complete lists of the receipts and expenditures. No money was expended except on requisitions signed by two officers and by check also signed by two officers. Before the final meeting of the full Commission, Mr. John Redwood, one of the most experienced auditors of Baltimore, went over the accounts and found them correct. Great credit is due to Mr. John H. B. Dunn who supervised the accounts under the direction of the Treasurer, Mr. D. H. Thomas. Below

is the statement as passed upon and summarized by the Liquidating Committee:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$65,000.00
Special appropriation, 1908.....	1,000.00
Rebate on Insurance.....	1,395.34
Paid by Commissioners for guests.....	838.23
Sale of Building.....	2,000.00
Received from furniture	411.56
	<hr/>
	\$70,645.13

EXPENDITURES.

LOT:

Plowing and grading.....	\$350.00
Landscape work, plants and fee of Robert A Pope.....	474.50
H. W. Veasey, brick walk.....	176.05
Iron fence, Ornamental Fence Co.....	122.95
Seeds and fertilizer.....	18.70
	<hr/>
	1,142.20

BUILDING:

Parker & Thomas, commission.....	\$ 1,668.19
Betts-Hayden Construction Co.....	18,961.40
C. F. Meislahn & Co.....	13,823.70
Harry Alexander, electrical.....	330.60
G. W. Walther & Co., plumbing.....	172.74
W. P. Nelson Co.....	24.00
Hanley-Casey Co.....	47.50
M. Solmson Co., fly screens.....	125.00
J. Alexander, painting.....	30.00
	<hr/>
	35,183.13

FURNISHING AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING:

Furniture, rugs, linens, dishes, etc.	\$1,478.45
Advertising and newspapers.....	275.20
Host, salary, 7 months.....	700.00
Hostess, salary	751.67
Supplies.....	1,460.10
Care of Building, 1908.....	100.00
Janitor.....	595.50
Boy and extra help.....	73.75
Miscellaneous.....	353.03
Insurance.....	3,011.23
	<hr/>
	8,798.93

ADMINISTRATION:

Secretary, 21 months, salary.....	\$2,100.00
Assistant, 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ months salary.....	550.00
Assistant Treasurer.....	150.00
Furniture.....	132.00
Rent, 810 Fidelity Building \$33.34 month.....	600.12

Desk room, 2 months in 1908.....	\$10.00
C. & P. Telephone.....	202.75
Newspapers.....	12.25
Typewriter machine, rent.....	67.50
Stationery.....	158.38
Postage, etc.....	59.69
Extra Typewriting, mimeographing, etc.....	149.45
Telegrams, etc.....	97.51
Towel service, \$1.75 month.....	28.00
Closing work of Commission.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,342.65

EXHIBITS:

Geological.....	\$500.00
Industrial Committee.....	521.40
Horticultural.....	4,673.67
Historical.....	933.87
Freight on Exhibits.....	461.21
Literature.....	456.57
	<hr/>
	7,546.72

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXPENSES:

Commission's visit to Norfolk, March, 1906.....	\$76.20
Visit Legislative Committee.....	130.00
Corner Stone Laying, September, 1906.....	696.15
Opening Day, April, 1907	3,900.45
Colonial Day, June, 1907	103.15
Maryland Day, September, 1907	3,383.62
Traveling and hotel expenses of Commission	1,234.67
Expenses of Auxiliary Commission	227.35
Report of Commission.....	1,492.85
	<hr/>
	11,244.44

RECAPITULATION:

Received	\$70,645.13
Expended.....	68,258.07
Returned to the Treasury of the State	\$2,387.06

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT—THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY, AND THE BIRTH OF THE “STAR SPANGLED BANNER.”

Written by Frederick M. Colston, for Maryland Day, at the Jamestown Exposition, September 12, 1907.

When Napoleon abdicated on April 4, 1814 (which ended England's war with France) the British government determined upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war with the United States.

They decided to employ the seasoned and victorious troops of Wellington, which had gone through the campaigns of the Peninsula, and had marched to Bordeaux on their way through France.

With this army, Wellington said that he could “go anywhere and do anything.”

And after Waterloo, he said:

If I had the army which we broke up at Bordeaux, the battle would not have lasted for four hours.

Four brigades were designated for this movement, of which three were sent to Canada, and one to a Southern campaign, which latter was placed under the command of General Sir Robert Ross, a soldier of distinction and high character, who had served in Holland, Egypt and the Peninsula, where he was badly wounded in the battle of Orthes, and who was made a Major-General after Vittoria.

The object of this southern campaign was stated by the Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister, in a despatch of September 27, 1814, to the Duke of Wellington, who was then at Paris, as follows:—

*My dear Duke:—I have sent you the “Extraordinary Gazette” of this day, with the very satisfactory account of the operations of our army and navy upon the coasts of America, by the destruction of the American flotilla and the capture and occupation for a time of the city of Washington. * * * I rejoice to say likewise that Sir A. A. Cochrane, General Ross and Admiral Cockburn are very sanguine about their future operations. They intend, on account of the season, to proceed in the first instance to the northward and to occupy Rhode Island, where they propose remaining and living upon the country until about the first of November. They will then proceed again southward, destroy Baltimore, if they should find it practicable without too much risk, occupy several important points on the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas, take possession of Mobile in the Floridas, and close the campaign with an attack upon New Orleans.*

A London paper declared that

The truculent inhabitants of Baltimore must be tamed with the weapons which shook the wooden turrets of Copenhagen.

Baltimore had been called "a nest of pirates," because the Baltimore privateers had inflicted much damage upon the British commerce, and hence the strong hostility against the city.

General Ross sailed from Bordeaux on June 1, and arrived at Bermuda on July 24. Thence he started on his campaign in the Chesapeake and the capture of Washington followed.

The information that the enemy was ascending the bay toward Baltimore was received on Saturday, September 10, and the next morning the squadron, some 40 or 50 ships, including transports, was seen at the mouth of the Patapsco. But warned by the example of Washington and animated by a proper spirit Baltimore had not been idle. On Sunday, August 27, the citizens were called upon by a committee of vigilance and safety to aid in the erection of works for the defense of the city, which was promptly responded to, and the works were begun on that day.

A single instance will show the spirit that prevailed: The late Mr. Samuel W. Smith, of Park Street, Baltimore, a nephew of General Smith, and then a lad of 12 years of age, being missed from his home, a search was made for him, and he was found in the intrenchments, with a shovel, diligently engaged in the work.

Major-General Smith, a Revolutionary officer, commanded the forces which were composed entirely of militia, with the exception of a squadron of U. S. Dragoons.

The line of intrenchments commenced on the harbor, west of the mouth of Harris' Creek, and was continued thence in a slightly northwest direction to and on Hampstead Hill to a point on what is now East Madison Street, a short distance east of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and about where St. Andrew's Catholic Church now stands. Thence the line went almost directly west to what is now Broadway, where the finished line ended, but there was a detached work west of Broadway and another one on McKim's Hill on the east side of the York Road (now Greenmount Avenue) and just south of the present cemetery; and a further one about where Broadway now crosses Gay Street. One of the principal redoubts, Rodger's, is still visible in Patterson Park, through which the line of works passed.

Anticipating the landing of the enemy, General Stricker, who had served with credit in the Revolution as a captain, with a part of the Third Brigade, was ordered by General Smith to march on Sunday evening out the Philadelphia Road to Long-Log Lane (now the North Point Road) and at 8 p.m. he reached the ground on which the battle was fought the next day, and on which the night was passed.

The ground was well chosen, with the right resting on Bear Creek and the left near Bread and Cheese Creek; the first being an arm of the Patapsco and the second of Back River—a total distance of about one mile. No intrenchments or defenses of any sort were thrown up. General Stricker reports that his force was composed of 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments.

These regiments were not organized and equipped as regiments of the Militia, or National Guard, are now, but were composed of separate companies (as was the custom before the Civil War), some of which were uniformed and drilled, but others were merely enrolled and appeared in their citizen's clothes, and some members even wore their silk hats in the field.

One company each from York, Hanover and Marietta, Pennsylvania, and one from Hagerstown, were incorporated in these regiments—all the rest were from Baltimore.

In forming the line, Lieut.-Col. Henry Amey of the 51st Regiment was directed to form his regiment on the extreme left at a right angle with the main line. This was in conformity with the topography; but in attempting that formation the regiment got into confusion, owing, it is said, to the incapacity of the commanding officer. This was rectified by the exertions of the staff officers; but it is likely that the regiment became "rattled" at the exhibition of the incompetency of the commanding officer, for it was this regiment which gave way when the attack was made. It is only a staunch regiment that will stand in line under fire when it has lost confidence in its commanding officer.

The line was composed of the 5th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments, the 6th being held in reserve on Perego's Hill on the North Point Road, about one mile in the rear of the line of battle, which provided for the contingency which called forth the withdrawal of the American forces.

General Stricker reports that his entire force was 3185 men; but deducting the reserve and allowing for the defection of the 51st Regiment and part of the 39th, the battle was fought by only about 1700 men.

On Monday morning, the twelfth, General Stricker got word about 7 a.m. that the enemy were landing at North Point and immediately made preparation to receive them. But as they did not appear, he sent out an advanced guard, composed of three companies, about 220 men, with one 4-pounder, and the cavalry. It encountered the British advance unexpectedly, and a skirmish followed, which became so lively that General Ross rode forward to see what it meant, and received his mortal wound. The story that General Ross was shot by a man in a tree is a myth. It was current at the time, but a contemporary account states that as the advanced forces came unexpectedly into contact, there was neither time nor motive for climbing trees. An account published in 1817 by a British sergeant, who was chief of couriers at General Ross' headquarters, states that in the

advance three men were discovered, one of whom was in a peach tree gathering the fruit; he jumped from the tree and all three fired simultaneously and General Ross was killed by that fire. The skirmish line of the British fired and the three men were all killed beneath the tree where they were first discovered. It was found upon examination that the guns were loaded with buckshot and ball cartridges. On August 11, 1846, Mr. Henry R. Wilson, of Baltimore, was at an inn at the Giants' Causeway, Ireland, and met a gentleman who told him that he was an aide-de-camp to General Ross at this battle and that the general was killed by a musket-ball and buckshot. Nor was he killed by Wells and McComas who were not in that advanced party.

The British landed on the Patapsco River a short distance north of North Point, and marched about 7 a.m. on a road leading from the shore to the North Point Road, where they took possession of an unfinished line of works between Humphrey's Creek and Back River, which had been thrown up by our forces previous to the arrival of the British but which had not been occupied. This line was afterwards used by them to cover their embarkation. Here the enemy rested about an hour, and it was at this time that General Stricker, anxious to develop their movement, sent out the advanced guard as mentioned above, which, he says, "was to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement." The British column was composed of the 4th, 21st, 44th and 85th Regiments, 2d and 3d Battalions of the Royal Marines, the marines from the squadron, detachments of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Marine Artillery, a brigade of seamen (600 men) armed with small arms, and the colonial black marines, with 6 field pieces and 2 howitzers.

The American reports state that between 7000 and 9000 British forces were landed, but only about 4000 were actually engaged in the battle of the 12th.

General Ross was accompanied by Admiral Cockburn, who afterwards carried Napoleon to St. Helena on the *Northumberland*.

The British patrol brought in as prisoners three light horsemen, "Young gentlemen belonging to a corps of volunteers, furnished by the town of Baltimore," who were questioned by General Ross, and told him that 20,000 men were embodied for the defense of Baltimore. To this General Ross is reported to have said that he did not "care if it rained militia." Gleig, in his "Narrative," says that General Ross' advance to Washington was slow, but rapid and cautious to Baltimore. G. R. Gleig was an officer in the 85th Regiment, who afterwards entered the ministry and became chaplain-general to the British army. He was a familiar friend of the Duke of Wellington, his home being near Strathfieldsaye. He lived until 1888, being then 92 years old.

After their rest at Gorsuch's farm, Gleig says, the column moved for-

ward, and hearing the firing which told them that their advanced guard was engaged

the ranks were closed and the troops advanced at a brisk rate, and in profound silence * * * We were now drawing near the scene of action, when another officer came at full speed towards us, with horror and dismay in his countenance and calling loudly for a surgeon.

The surgeon's services were needed for General Ross, who died before he could be carried to the shore. Colonel Brook, of the 44th Regiment, succeeded to the command. This officer had served in Flanders, Egypt and the Peninsula, where he commanded a brigade under Wellington.

Colonel Brook "ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack." The order of battle was arranged by Lieutenant Evans, afterwards Sir DeLacy Evans, a very distinguished officer of the British army.

The light brigade consisting of the 85th Regiment and the light companies of the other corps, in extended order, threatened the whole front of the American army. The 21st remained in column upon the road; the 4th moved off to the right and advanced through a thicket to turn the enemy's left, and the 44th, the seamen and marines, formed line in rear of the light brigade.

Gleig says:

A dreadful discharge of grape and canister shot, old locks, pieces of broken muskets, and everything which they could ram into their guns, was now sent forth from the whole of the enemy's artillery; and some loss on our side was experienced. Regardless of this, our men went on without either quickening or retarding their pace, till they came within an hundred yards of the American line; as yet not a musket had been fired, or a word spoken on either side, but the enemy, now raising a shout, fired a volley from right to left, and then kept up a rapid and ceaseless discharge of musketry. Nor were our people backward in replying to these salutes, for giving them back both their shout and their volley, we pushed on at a double quick, with the intention of bringing them to the charge * * * Though they maintained themselves with great determination, and stood to receive our fire scarcely twenty yards divided us, the Americans would not hazard a charge. On our left, indeed, where the 21st advanced in column, it was not without much difficulty and a severe loss, that any attempt to charge could be made * * * Towards the right however the day was quickly won. And as soon as their left gave way, the whole Armerican army fell into confusion, nor do I recollect on any occasion to have witnessed a more complete rout.

Colonel Brook's report was dated "on board H. M. S. *Tennant*, Chesapeake, Sept. 17, 1814." After describing the topographical features of the country, he reports his advance, and his arrangements for battle. This account does not differ from Gleig's "Narrative," which is more in detail and has been quoted above. He estimated the force opposed to him as about 6000 men.

He says,

In this order the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force, being utterly broken and

dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

The 4th Regiment under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgement close upon the enemy's left, and the enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded, which at the most moderate computation is at least one thousands *hors de combat*. The 5th Regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

But the total loss of General Stricker's brigade was 24 killed, 139 wounded and 50 prisoners, a total of 213.

The British loss was 39 killed and 251 wounded. There were a considerable number of deserters from the British forces.

The report of Colonel Brook is noticeable for its exaggerations—500 to 600 killed and wounded and 1000 *hors de combat* turns out to be 213 in all.

Instead of about 6000 the Americans had only 3185, which was reduced to about 1400 at the time of the British charge.

Only one gun was lost.

The 5th Regiment "nearly annihilated" lost 80 men out of 550. The entire American force was less than 15,000, including all those in the different forts, batteries and gunboats, and not more than about 10,000 opposed to the British advance.

General Stricker, after reporting the precipitate retreat of the 51st Regiment, which only delivered one random fire, says:

The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, with a severe fire, which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th, * * * and from the 1st battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when finding that my line, now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment under Colonel McDonald, which was well posted to receive the retired line, which mostly rallied well.

No pursuit was made by the British. Colonel Brook says:

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed.

The position was not intended to be the one on which the main battle was to be fought. It could have been easily flanked by an unmolested landing anywhere north of the mouth of Bear Creek, which is about five miles below Fort McHenry.

It was intended to harass and delay the enemy and to show him that if he wanted to get Baltimore he would have to fight for it.

It accomplished more than was hoped for or expected. The retreat from it had been planned. But for the defection of the 51st Regiment,

the enemy would have been more seriously punished and delayed, and the only "disorderly rout" was the retreat of that regiment and a part of the line immediately adjoining it. When the 51st and part of the 39th broke ranks and fled, the remainder of the line stood firm until ordered to retreat.

Any experienced soldier knows that a retreat under fire from one position to another, even under orders, has the appearance of a rout.

After General Stricker had rallied his forces on his reserve at Perego's Hill, he formed his brigade and awaited another attack, but the enemy did not pursue, and finding that his right flank could be turned, he retired to Worthington Mill, where he spent the night of the 12th, and the next morning took post on the left of the main line of defenses as previously arranged.

The British army advanced at daylight on the 13th, and at ten o'clock arrived in front of the American line. The right extended as far as the Belair Road, where it crosses Herring Run, where they occupied Furley Hall (the residence of William Bowly, now owned by the Corse estate) and also Surrey, then occupied by Colonel Sterrett; and in both of these houses the British officers helped themselves very freely to stores and wines left there, and carried off some of the negro slaves.

From this movement it was thought that the enemy was disposed to attack by the Harford and York Roads; but the disposition of the American forces to meet this was prompt and effectual.

They occupied Judge Kell's house as headquarters, which was on an eminence just north of the Philadelphia Road, near the present Orangeville—and from an upper window the intrenchments on Hampstead Hill were plainly visible and inspected by the British officers, the distance being a short two miles.

Of this position Gleig says that

certainly more science was displayed in the distribution of their forces along their principal position. * * * Here there were not only fortifications, but fortifications constructed in a scientific manner, and troops drawn up in such order as that, even without their works, many cross fires would have protected their front. And, it now appeared that the corps which we had beaten yesterday was only a detachment, and not a large one, from the force collected for the defence of Baltimore.

Brook says:

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the commander-in-chief of the land forces, by which I was informed that in consequence of the entrance to the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval coöperation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

But this was after the day's bombardment of Fort McHenry, and that, and not the sunken vessels, caused the impracticability of the coöperation.

He continues:

It was agreed between the vice-admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might be probably sustained in

storming the heights. Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbor, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding States, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This is in the nature of an explanation, or excuse, and it is a meagre result in place of previous boasts and expectations.

The capture of Baltimore, which was announced as part of the program of the British army and navy, had been confidently expected. Vice-Admiral Warren declared "It is a doomed town," and the governor-general of Canada proposed that the public rejoicings at Montreal because of the capture of Washington be postponed in order that the fall of Baltimore might be celebrated at the same time.

Some time after midnight of the 13th the British commenced their retreat, and reembarked on the morning of the 15th.

General Winder, with a brigade, was sent in pursuit, but owing to the fatigue of the troops no serious molestation was undertaken. The 3d Brigade was not discharged from the service of the United States until November 18, by a general order signed by "W. Scott," which says:

The major-general in taking leave of this fine body of citizen-soldiers, who have done themselves and country so much honor, offers to them the thanks of the United States for their distinguished services.

Much rain fell during the days of the campaign and the American troops were in the open and received their rations irregularly, but the behavior of the men was good, and the unwonted exposure was cheerfully borne.

Lossing says:

The successful defence of Baltimore was hailed with great delight throughout the country, and trembling Philadelphia and New York breathed freer.

The effect of this failure, with the almost simultaneous one at Plattsburg, on the minds of the English ministry is shown by the fact that, upon receipt of the news, it was proposed to send the Duke of Wellington himself to take the command in America.

The reports were received in London on October 17, and on November 4 the Earl of Liverpool and Earl Bathurst both wrote to the Duke. The Earl of Liverpool says:

The other idea which has presented itself to our minds is, that you should be appointed to the chief command in America,

and presented arguments in favor of it. Earl Bathurst wrote in the same terms.

The reply of the Duke to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Paris, November 7, is as follows:

My Dear Lord—I have received your letters of the 4th and you will have seen by that which I wrote to Lord Bathurst on the same day that I feel no disinclination to undertake the American concern, but, to tell you the truth, I think that, under existing circumstances, you cannot at this moment allow me to quit Europe.

On November 9 he wrote to the Earl as follows:

I have already told you and Lord Bathurst that I feel no objection to going to America, though I do not promise to myself much success there.

On November 18 he wrote to the same:

I have already told you that I have no objection to going to America, and I will go whenever I am ordered.

November 18 the Earl of Liverpool wrote to the foreign secretary Viscount Castlereagh:

I send you a copy of my last letter to the Duke of Wellington. There has not been time to hear from him in reply, but I trust no further difficulty will occur respecting his leaving Paris, and the knowledge that he is to have the command in America, if the war continues, may be expected to produce the most favorable effects.

The Earl wrote to Mr. Canning on December 28, referring to

communications which I had with the Duke of Wellington. He had agreed to take command of the army in the ensuing campaign if the war should continue, but he was particularly solicitous for peace, being fully satisfied that there was no vulnerable point of importance belonging to the United States which we could take and hold except New Orleans.

The signing of the treaty of peace between England and the United States at Ghent on December 24, 1814, of course put an end to the idea of the duke's coming to the United States.

The failure of the British campaign at Baltimore, and at Plattsburg, had a decided effect upon the terms of the treaty of Ghent in favor of the United States. The commissioners were in session when the news was received on October 17, in London, and there were yet two months of negotiation before the treaty was signed.

Goulbourn, one of the British commissioners, wrote to Earl Bathurst on October 21:

We owed the acceptance of our article respecting the Indians to the capture of Washington, and if we had either burnt Baltimore or held Plattsburg, I believe we should have had peace on the terms you have sent to us in a month at least. As things appear to be going on in America, the result of our negotiations may be very different.

A comparison of the instructions which the American commissioners received on June 25, 1814, as to terms, and what they got in December,

especially on impressment, will show that some influence was at work to hold up their hands and increase their demands.

It was not the battle of New Orleans, for that was fought after the treaty was signed.

A London paper of June 17 had said that the naval and military commanders on the American station carried with them "certain terms which will be offered to the American government at the point of the bayonet."

No history of any part of the War of 1812 would be complete without considering the attitude of New England during that time and which greatly affected the conduct of the war.

As early as in 1808, Sir James Craig, Governor-General of Canada, employed John Henry as a confidential agent to go to New England and report on the feeling there prevalent. In February he wrote that after a few more months of the non-intercourse policy, the New England states would be ready to withdraw from the confederation. In February, 1809, he wrote:

There is good ground at present to hope that the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont will resist every attempt of the French party to involve the United States in a war with Great Britain.

Those who favored the war were called sometimes the French party because the opponents declared that a war with Great Britain necessarily involved an alliance with France.

The English ministry was of course kept advised of these sentiments,

It is unnecessary to quote here all the actions of the legislatures and people of New England which were promptly made public in England, but only to record the effect upon the attitude of Great Britain.

There was a policy of differentiation in the conduct of the war between the North and the South.

A British order in council of October 26, 1812, clearly made a difference between the New England and the Southern states in favor of the former. President Madison noticed this and called it a policy

having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts, one from the other.

In other words, to encourage secession.

On March 30, 1813, the prince regent issued a public notification of the blockade of ports from New York to New Orleans, but no mention was made of New England ports.

From the tenor of the British dispatches of the time it seems likely that peace would have been proposed before but for reliance upon that hostile spirit and the threatened secession of that section from the Union.

Sir Henry Goulbourn wrote to Earl Bathurst on October 21, 1814 (after referring to the operations at Baltimore and Plattsburg):

Indeed if it were not for the want of fuel at Boston, I should be quite in despair.

The Earl of Liverpool wrote to Viscount Castlereagh on December 23, 1814:

The disposition to separate on the part of the Eastern States may likewise frighten Madison, for if he should refuse to ratify the treaty, we must immediately propose to make a separate treaty with them, and we have good reason to believe that they would not be indisposed to listen to such a proposal.

While the opposition of New England to the war was on economic grounds, the question which brought it to a head and led to the Hartford Convention was one of "states' rights." Massachusetts refused to put her troops under the command of a United States officer, and the secretary of war then declined to pay those troops, whereupon a joint committee of the legislature of Massachusetts made a report on the subject and recommended a convention of delegates from sympathizing states which met at Hartford on December 15, 1814, and in which all the New England states were represented.

No such question was raised in Maryland, because General Winder, a United States officer, held and exercised a command in this campaign. *Niles' Register* says:

On the 10th of September, General Winder was in Baltimore with all the forces of the 10th Military District at his command.

In conclusion, the Battle of North Point saved Baltimore from a pre-determined fate; it encouraged the rest of the country; it, with Plattsburg, caused the English ministry to suggest that the Duke of Wellington should take command in America and it influenced the terms of the treaty of Ghent in favor of the United States.

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THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY AND THE BIRTH OF "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

In coöperation with the land forces at North Point the British fleet made an attack upon Fort McHenry, which commenced at sunrise on September 13 and lasted to 7 a.m. on the 14, about twenty-five hours, with two slight intermissions. No report of the British admiral is made in the chronicles of the period.

The commander of the fort was Major George Armistead, and his force was one company of U. S. Artillery and two companies of sea fencibles, but these companies were short of men for duty; also three companies of volunteer artillery from Baltimore, a detachment of seamen and 600 U. S. Infantry, a force altogether of about 1000 men. The fleet made the attack at a distance of about two miles, at which distance their fire was effective, but the projectiles from the fort fell short. Major Armistead says:

This was to me a most distressing circumstance, as it left us exposed to a constant and tremendous shower of shells without the most remote possibility of our doing him the slightest injury. It affords me the highest gratification to state that though we were left thus exposed and thus inactive not a man shrunk from the conflict.

The number of shot and shell fired by the fleet was estimated at 1500 to 1800, of which about 400 fell within the fort.

Tempted by the failure of the fire from the fort to reach their vessels the British at one time moved three of them nearer to the fort which brought them into range, when they were driven off after an half an hour's fire with considerable damage; one of them having to be towed off to save her from destruction. After midnight the British sent an expedition of about 1250 men in barges, with scaling ladders, etc., to make a landing in the rear of the fort. They went up to the southern shore of Whetstone Point, but were discovered and defeated, with great loss, by the fire from Fort Covington and City Batteries, after an engagement of nearly two hours. The bombardment of the fort by the British fleet continued during this time, but ceased entirely about 7 a.m.

Colonel Brook, the British commander of the land forces, was informed of the failure of the naval attack and ordered a retreat from his position before the city.

The two separate and distinct attacks upon Baltimore, by land and water, had both failed, and the city had the proud record of having repulsed the boastful enemy, flushed with their victory at Washington.

When the British advanced upon Washington they charged that some of their stragglers had been attacked by citizens, and on their return to their vessels at Benedict they took with them Dr. Wm. Beanes, a prominent resident of the county, as a hostage. His family was greatly concerned for his safety and appealed to Francis Scott Key, a lawyer of Georgetown,

to go to Admiral Cochrane and plead for Dr. Beanes' release. Mr. Key, well known for his kindness of heart and engaging manner, complied with the request, and, obtaining permission of President Madison, went to the fleet in the cartel ship, *Minden*, under a flag of truce. The fleet was found at the mouth of the Potomac, preparing for the attack upon Baltimore. Admiral Cochrane consented to release Dr. Beanes, but refused to permit him or Mr. Key to leave the fleet at that time. This was of course in view of the contemplated movement. The *Minden* accompanied the fleet and a guard of marines was placed upon her to prevent any communication with the shore. The *Minden* was anchored within sight of Fort McHenry, and from her deck Mr. Key watched the bombardment during the whole day of the 13th and could see the flag still waving, but at night, the bombardment continuing, his anxiety was overwhelming, and he was wrought to a high pitch of excitement when the fire ceased during the night, for he could not tell whether the fort had surrendered or not. At the earliest chance of vision at dawn he was on deck and saw "*that our flag was still there!*" In the emotion of the moment he took a letter out of his pocket and wrote that immortal song on the back of the letter.

It is the only national song which was called forth by a momentous event, and written down in hot blood!

Mr. Key was released and permitted to land in Baltimore, where he wrote out a clear copy of the song at his hotel that night. He showed it to his brother-in-law, Judge Nicholson, who had been one of the defenders in the fort. He was greatly pleased with it and carried it to the office of the *Baltimore American*, where it was at once set up in type by Samuel Sands and printed and distributed on the streets.

It aided and emphasized the patriotic exhilaration with which the citizens were celebrating the repulse of the British.

Ferdinand Durang found that the lines were adapted to an old French air, "Anacreon in Heaven," and he so arranged it and gave it to his brother, Charles Durang, who sang it at once at a restaurant and then at the Holiday Street Theatre, where it was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

The poem and the air were indissolubly united and thus "The Star-Spangled Banner" was born—

Long may it wave!

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes.
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner! oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freeman shall stand
Between their loved homes and war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

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